The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,850—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 31
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 16
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, 36
Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 20
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 5 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines. All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smaller type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 3½ ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Chances of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-3

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES; EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA 1,945 Tons, on THURSDAY, 17th June, 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Carwar Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Allepey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 P. M., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on TUESDAY, 22nd June, at 4 P M., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, on SATURDAY, 19th June, 1880, at 10 A.M.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th June 1880.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. B. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wine	Rs. 90	Without food.
Suez	360	220		80	
Port Said	380	240		90	
Messina	500	290		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseilles	520	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st July, 1880.
MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

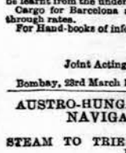
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. MURAGLIA,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Joint Acting Agents, Rubattino S. N. Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.



THE Co.'s new Passenger Steamer CASTORE, Captain H. Mazonich, will be despatched as above on or about the 20th June, 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	330	255	121 0
To Suez	300	240	123 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, apply to

G. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 27, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
VIA MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
WISTOW HALL	2700	460	T. Collin..	about 5th July.
SPEKE HALL	2709	469	W. Brand.	,, 21st July.
BRANKSOME HALL	2160	700	R. Collin..	,, 6th Aug.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verril ..	,, 21st Aug.
TRENTHAM HALL	2100	300	Jas Shaw..	,, 9th Sept.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.

Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE

OF

TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P.	Nominal.
S. S. BRITANNIA	R Hutchison	3060	400	28th June.

TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S. S. OLYMPIA	J. Craig	2050	424	14th July.
S. S. HISPANIA		2300	400	28th July.
S. S. MACEDONIA	James Laird	2272	486	To follow.
S. S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox.	2245	424	To follow.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs. 600
,, ,,	Liverpool	,, 500
,, ,,	Marseilles and Genoa	,, 450
,, ,,	Naples	,, 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO MADRAS, CALCUTTA, MOULMEIN, AND RANGOON.

THE S. S. MAHARANI will be despatched for above ports on the 16th instant.

For freight and passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th June 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	19th June
INDUS	3462	600	R. D. Shallard	26th do.
TEHERAN	3549	400	E. Stewart	3rd July.
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	10th do.
SURAT	3141	550	W. R. Breese	17th do.
KHEDIVE	3560	600	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	31st do.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
RAVENNA	3500	600	G. Lee	18th June.
PEKIN	3900	600	W. M. Robbie	2nd July.
ROHILLA	3500	600	——	16th ,,

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
HYDASPES	2984	500	R. Harvey	16th June.
PEKIN	3900	600	W. M. Robbie	2nd July.
KAISER-I-HIND from Galle	4023	700	R. Methven	,,
MALWA	2933	500	W. E. Thompson	15th ,,

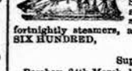
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 8 P. M, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 4th June 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.



SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th March 1880.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Steamer COHANIM, from LONDON, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL and are REQUESTED to present their BILLS of LADING and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS, without delay, from the Prince's Dock.

All claims must be presented and passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer, none other will be admitted.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 14th June 1880.

HELMETS AND SUN HATS.

OUR STOCK in this Department is REPLETE with EVERY WELL-KNOWN and APPROVED SHAPE in

Regulation Helmets.
Ellwood's
Patent Air Chamber
Felt Helmets.
The Mayo Helmet.
The MacLeod Helmet.
The Wolseley Helmet.
The Brown Shikar Hat.
The White Shikar Hat.
The White Melton Sun Hat.
The Drab Melton Sun Hat.
The Gentlemen's Terrai Hat.
The Ladies' Terrai Hats.
The Ladies' Felt Helmet.
The Ladies' Melton Sun Hat.
PITH HATS
in every variety of shape and thickness.
Every requisite necessary for fitting up.
MILITARY
and
POLITICAL HELMETS
or
COCKED HATS
always on hand.
FORAGE CAPS
made to any pattern or regulation.

ILLUSTRATIONS and PRICES sent free on application.

WATSON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,

OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,

20, RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY,

REGISTERED Proprietors of the "LUCULENT" and BIFOCAL SPECTACLES.

For the convenience of those who are unable to visit us we have published a copyrighted system of "Test Types" for self-fitting, which we will forward free on application.

KEMP'S AERATED WATERS.

SODA, POTASH, LEMON, AND PRIME GINGER ALE,

IN perfection, free from every trace of metallic contamination, and purified by a most perfect system of filtration through Charcoal. While all the following Waters are of a generally superior character, almost each has some feature which stamps it with special excellence :—

	Per doz. Rs. a.
SODA WATER.—This possesses in a high degree the pungency without the rough acidity of the Carbonic Dioxide Gas, and with its high effervescent power and brilliant transparency may be taken as a type of what Soda Water should be	0 12
AERATED WATER.—Has all the pungency and rough Acid flavor of the Gas, and is specially adapted for mixing with light wines, syrups, &c..	0 12
TONIC WATER.—The celebrated Quinine Beverage, Flavoured with the flowers of the Bigarade Orange, has a delicacy of its own far superior to that of any other Tonic Water	1 0
AROMATIC GINGERALE.—This delightful Drink is a real acquisition to the dinner table. We contend that it is superior to that of every other maker. It is non-alcoholic	1 8
LEMONADE.—Possesses a pure Lemon Flavour, and is warranted not to ferment	1 0
GINGERADE.—A time-honoured pungent Beverage and a good functional stimulant	1 0
POGSON'S RESTORATIVE WATER.—Contains Iron and Phosphates, much recommended for exhaustion caused by overwork	1 0
POTASH WATER.—A Medicinal Water of great value to all who are liable to secretions of an Acid or irritating nature	0 12
MEDICINAL SODA WATER.—Of the strength prescribed by the British Pharmacopœia	1 0
LITHIA WATER.—A valuable beverage when taken under medical advice	1 8
SELTZER WATER.—Equal to the fresh produce of the spring	1 0
Bottles Charged Extra	2 0

Consumers of Aerated Waters are recommended to Cool the Beverages before opening,

or

Open and decant gently on to ice

Thus only can the pungency be preserved.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

URBS PRIMA IN INDIS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

DAVE CARSON ..... LESSEE.
JOSEPH ARTHUR ..... STAGE MANAGER.
J. B. FERRELL ..... ACTING MANAGER.

GRAND MASONIC NIGHT.

THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, June 16.

POSITIVELY THE LAST PERFORMANCE OF THE SEASON,

FOR THE FAREWELL BENEFIT OF

BRO. DAVE CARSON 18°.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED AND IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF

CAPTAIN HENRY MORLAND,
33RD ° A. & A. S. R.,
PAST GRAND MASTER,
IN CHARGE OF THE
GRAND LODGE OF ALL SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA;

ALSO

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED AND IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF

THE DEPUTY DISTRICT GRAND MASTER OF BOMBAY

UNDER

THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND AND WALES AND THE FRATERNITY IN GENERAL.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY OF

MISSES ANNIE AND LILLIE ALLISTON.

(From the Principal Theatres of Great Britain and Australia.)

WHO WILL APPEAR IN J. M. MORTON'S POPULAR FARCE,

BETSY BAKER.

DAVE CARSON

Will appear for the first and last time this season AS

"OUR ARYAN BROTHER,"

THE BENGALEE BABOO.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

MINSTRELSY.

MRS. CARSON will preside at the Pianoforte.

Overture	The Company.
Song—Some one said she loved me	Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Comic—Bewitching Dinah	Dave Carson.
Ballad—Softly Sailing Loves Golden Summer	Miss Lilly Hedderwick.
Comic—George tell me if you love me.	Mr. J. Devono.
Song—Sadly I sit	Mr. H. Oakley.
Comic—The Belles of Bombay	Dave Carson.

FINALE TO PART FIRST.

THE SEA IS ENGLAND'S GLORY, WITH GRAND ALLEGORICAL TABLEAU,

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND

VARIETY.

AN EXUBERENCE OF VERBOSITY.

MR. J. ARTHUR.

RAMBLING BY THE STREAM.

MR. J. DEVONO & MISS LILLY HEDDERWICK.

TO BE FOLLOWED BY

DAVE CARSON
IN HIS LIVING PHOTOGRAPH
OF
THE BENGALEE BABOO.
(Coochperwanse Good Time Coming.)

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with the Screaming Farce, entitled

BETSY BAKER.

CHARACTERS.

Mr. Mouser	Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Mr. Crummy	Mr. J. Arthur.
Mrs. Mouser	Miss Annie Alliston.
Betsy Baker	Miss Lillie Alliston.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 24
Private Box to admit 4	12
Orchestra Stall	3
Stall	2
Pit	1
Back Seat	8 As.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s.

Doors open at 8-15; Performance begins at 9.

Carriages may be ordered at 11-15.

NOTICE.—The Business hitherto carried on in Bombay by Messrs. DESCHAMPS & Co., as CABINET MAKERS, will, from this date be carried on by Messrs. DEVARENNES & Co., at No. 2, Hummum Street, and the remaining stock of Messrs. Deschamps and Co. is placed in the charge of Messrs. Devarennes and Co. for disposal at VERY MODERATE PRICE.

DEVARENNES & Co.,
Successors and Agents to Messrs. Deschamps & Co.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL,

HOPE HALL ESTATE,

BOMBAY.

THE premises known for upwards of 30 years as the Hope Hall Hotel, Mazagon, have been put into thorough repair, newly furnished, the extensive grounds well laid out, and the management is entirely European. Terms, including all extras, Rs. 5 per day. Permanent Residents, Rs. 120 per month.

Detached Bungalows for Families or Invalids.

H. HAMILTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th May 1880.

Arriving at Hamilton's Hotel very ill, I met with much kindness and attention, which contributed in no small degree to my recovery. For cleanliness and comfort I have met with no hotel in India to be compared with it.

ROBERT MOODIE,
Surgeon I. M. S. (*Retired.*)

JUST RECEIVED.

NEW & VERY AMUSING GAMES.

	Rs. a.
UJIJI, or the Search for Dr. Livingstone, a Comic Round Game	0 12
WORLD'S PARLIAMENT, or vote by Ballot	1 0
SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND, a Capital Round Game	0 12
COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, an Illustrated Card Game, three series, each	1 0
PICTURE LOTO, a Capital Game for Juveniles	7 8
SOL, or the Signs of the Zodiac, 52 Comic Cards	0 12
MATRIMONIAL DOMINOES, a Sentimental Game	3 8
MOORISH FORT, a New Game affording opportunity for the display of skill	10 8
SNAP, the most popular Card Game, 56 Comic Characters	0 12
FACES, illustrating the infinite variety of the Human Face	6 8
QUITS, an interesting Card Game	0 12
ILLUSTRATED PROVERBS, an Excellent Round Game, two series, each	0 12
FLORAL LOTO, an Elegant Drawing-room Game, comprising 120 illustrations of garden flowers, with appropriate sentiments, &c	7 8
WEDDING, with illustrations of all the Chief Personages in the Marriage Ceremony	1 0
GEOGRAPHICAL LOTO, a Capital Round Game, played on 12 beautiful Maps	7 8
XVIth, XVIth XVIII, and XIXth CENTURY, each	0 12
HAPPY FAMILIES, an excellent Card Game, affording great fun and amusement	0 12
BRIDE, 48 Cards of field flowers, beautifully coloured	0 12
MAY DAY, 96 Cards, a new Round Floral Game	0 12
REALM, 48 Cards, beautifully illustrated.	0 12
PICTURE PUMBLECHOOK, a Capital Round Game	0 12
WHITE CAT, a Capital Game, affording great fun and amusement	0 12
LONDON, an interesting Round Game	1 0
HIDE AND SEEK, with the KINGS and QUEENS of ENGLAND, 3 series, each.	0 12
KINGDOMS OF EUROPE, a highly Amusing Game, two series, each	0 12
PAROLE, a new Word Game, 64 Cards of Comical Letters	0 12
FLORAL SNAP, 64 Cards of garden flowers	0 12
WHO'S SIR ROGER, 50 Cards, beautifully coloured	0 12
WEDDING, a highly Popular Game	0 12
FISHPONDS, a very exciting Game	1 0

COOPER AND COMPANY,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

TREACHER & Co. feel that it would be an insult to the intelligence of their Constituents to *put forward* Chemical Analysis and Medical Reports regarding this "Fine Old Spirit," as, however, gratifying these may be in themselves, they are obviously useless as affording a guarantee, that the Spirit offered, is the same as that commented upon.

TREACHER & Co. consider that the proper test of excellence of any article, consists in the demand for it, and judged by that standard, the fact, that, the sale of their "Fine Old Glenlivet" has increased more than tenfold during the past three years, and continues monthly to increase, may be accepted as conclusive proof of its character and value.

Samples sent on application.

Per 1 dozen case ..... Cash Rs. 22-8.

☞ SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MESSES, CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND OTHERS FOR QUARTER CASKS, HOGSHEADS, AND PUNCHEONS, WHICH ARE ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK AT THE COMPANY'S WINE CELLARS, BYCULLA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.
Spare Instruments.

Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Do. Chains.
T Squares.
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
French Curves.
Drawing Boards
Stencil Plates.

Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens.
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawing Papers.
Cartoon Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper.
Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow drying do. in tubes.
Oil Colours in tubes.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist ditto.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.

Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools or Oils.
Sable ditto.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.

Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

*** *All Articles advertised are kept in stock.*

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,

BAMPART ROW, NEXT TO ORIENTAL BANK BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.

STOCKINGETTE,

FOR JERSEY COSTUMES.

POMPADOUR SATEEN.
POMPADOUR FLANNEL.
POMPADOUR FOULARD.
POMPADOUR VELVET.
POMPADOUR SUNSHADES.

BLACK SILK GLOVES ..... Rs. 2-0 per pair.
COLOURED SILK GLOVES ..... ,, 1-8 per pair.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

THE ONLY PLACE IN THE PRESIDENCY WHERE YOU CAN PROCURE WHATEVER YOU MAY REQUIRE,

AT THE

LOWEST PRICES.

IS AT THE

CASH BAZAAR,

ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,

CRAWFORD MARKET.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER SMITHS AND OPTICIANS.

A SPLENDID STOCK in hand of the following Goods :—

Gentlemen's Gold Watches, Crystal, Half Hunting and Hunting Keyless Levers, full Jewelled, Chronometer balance, suitable for presentation.

Minute and Quarter Repeaters, Chronographs Independent Centre Seconds, Perpetual Calendars, Clock Watches, &c., of high class finish.

Ladies' Gold Watches Keyless Open Face, Half Hunting and Hunting, with beautifully engraved cases. Gentlemen's Silver Hunting and Open-faced Levers, in every style, an immense stock to select from. Ladies' Silver Watches in every new style. Keyless German Silver Railway, Shikar, and Campaign Watches.

An assortment of fine London finished Jewellery, consisting of Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, Necklets, Bracelets, &c. &c.

Optical Goods by A. Menist, of London and Amsterdam, for whom we are Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency.

None but skilled European workmen are employed in the Repairing Department.

Catalogues and Menist's pamphlet free on application. Goods can be sent by Value Payable Post.

2, Hummum Street, Bombay. 1, East Street, Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
COMMENCING AT 9 P. M.

TOWN HALL.

THIS AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16.

HERR CARL BITTERSMANN

Begs to announce

A GRAND AFTERNOON CONCERT

OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

The entire Company composed of the following Thirteen Artistes will appear :—

Herr Carl Bittersmann	Viola.
,, Florian Iser	C. Basso.
,, Anton Hilbert	Clarionet.
,, Wilhelm Hupse	V. Cello.
,, Edmond Bittersmann	1st Violin.
,, Carl Baumann	Flute.
Miss Anna Bittersmann	2nd Violin.
,, Marie Chupsa	1st violin.
,, Christine Zobisch	Drum.
,, Fanni Prischak	2nd Violin.
,, Bertha Iser	Side Drum.
,, Therese Dick	Solo Violin.
,, Anna Bittersmann	Do.

PROGRAMME.

PART II.

1.	Fatinitza	March. ..... O Rich Genee.
2.	Overture	Giovanni di Arco ... O Verdi.
3.	Monbelli	Waltz ..... O Strauss.
4.	Barcarola	Duett ..... O Kucken.
5.	Heimliche	Liebe ..... O Sean Resch.

PART II.

6.	Overture	"Orpheus" ..... O Offenbach.
7.	Sol aten Lieder	Waltz ..... O Spange.
8.	Dié Schlvalten	Duett ..... O Heiser.
9.	Englisn	Potpourri ..... O Lotz.
10.	Narr Flott	Quasp ..... O Strauss.

To commence at 5-30 p.m.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 2
Unreserved Seats	,, 1

Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY and Co.'s.

MESSRS J. M. & V. S. DESOUZA announce that from and after the 1st June, 1880, Mr. J. B. FOSTER is and will have NO SHARE in their business at Bake House, No. 40, Portuguese street, Coomarwala and other shops attached thereto, in consequence of the PARTNERSHIP being DISSOLVED by their mutual consent.

15th June, 1880.

14, ST. MARY AXE, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C., 31ST MAY 1880.

REFERRING to the announcement in the *Times* of the 22nd instant, that my INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY in the Firm of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON and Co. has CEASED, I beg to notify that I have THIS DAY established myself at the above address, under the style of GUBBAY & Co., as Merchants and Commission Agents.

A. M. GUBBAY.

KEILLER'S MARMALADE,

Per 1 lb. tin, Cash, 7 annas,
,, 2 lbs. do. 13 do.

Sole Agents,

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

TREACHER'S SEA SALTS,

FOR INLAND SEA BATHING.

Their Solution forms *an exact imitation of* PURE NATURAL SEA WATER, and will be found invaluable to residents of the Mofussil.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per 7 lb. box	Re. 1-4	Re. 1-8

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

	Cash.	Credit
Small Bottles	Re. 1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles	Re. 1-12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
BY
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SEASONABLE.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

SOVEREIGN in Headache, Biliousness, Seasickness, Boils, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood. To regard any imported nostrum as superior to it is an utter delusion. An enormous consumption extending daily, and an experience exceeding twenty-five years, prove its medicinal excellence. Good condition always guaranteed.

Per bottle Re. 1-4. Per dozen Rs. 12.

A DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE, a Grand PIANO by COLLARD and COLLARD, Brass bounded, in excellent condition. Apply to "Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*

WANTED, by a young Gentleman, BOARD and LODGINGS with a quiet Family in the Fort. Willing to give Rs 40 per mensem. Address F. J, care of this paper.

A FINE GHEER COW, with first calf, female (three w-aks old), bought at the last Baroda Show, to be SOLD on SATURDAY next, at BENNETT'S AUCTION.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD CUSHIONS, a set of solid Mahogany with Rubbers and Cloth, ready to fix to a table, for sale, a bargain. SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.—Pears, Peaches and Apricots 8s, 14 per tin; Chicago Corned Beef, Chicago Ham, Australian Hock and Claret. W. J. ESSAI.

TRY BAPTY'S prepared (unstealable) HORSE-COIN, COW and BULLOCK FOOD. May be had at the East India Flour Mills, or of J. PEARSE, Fort.

MEDOC in LITRE and HALF LITRE BOTTLES, Rs. 16-8 per doz n qts. and Rs. 18-8 per two doz. pts. CUTLER, PALMER and Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880.—Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2-6. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office

FOR SALE, a high caste ARAB HORSE, used to carry a Lady, very quiet and good tempered. Rising 4. Rs. 500. Apply to X. Y., care of this office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passengers Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S Biscuits, Cakes, Ices, Oilmanstores, and Confectionary, 22, Apollo Street, and 23, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

###

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 15.

THE Bombay mails of the 29th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday. Reuter's telegrams of yesterday's date still quote Consols at 98⅛, but French Rentes had advanced to Fcs. 120. The quotations for Indian Government Securities show a further advance of ½ per cent., being quoted at 80 for Fours and 86½ for Fours-and-a-half. In the London General Produce markets Coffee was unchanged at 93s. per cwt. for Plantation Ceylon, 62s. 6d. for Good Ordinary Native, and 70s. per cwt. for Mysore. Cocoanut Oil was unchanged at £32 10s. for Ceylon and £35 10s. for Cochin. Wheat was rather cheaper to arrive, and the market was quiet. Oilseeds were not quoted.

In metals Wallaroo Copper Tiles have advanced 10s. per ton, being quoted at £70 10s., and Hard Spelter declined 10s. to £12 per ton. Copper Braziers were unchanged at £65 and Yellow Metal at 53d. per oz.

In Manchester the Piece Goods market yesterday was firm and in Liverpool Cotton also closed firm, the day's sales amounted to 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were Surats; the only change in quotations was a decline of 1-32 in Americans to arrive. The New York telegrams of yesterday still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 12 cents per lb., but Futures are quoted at 11·14 cents. per lb. for September delivery, a decline of ·05 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1880	1879	1878
Three days' Receipts ..	6,000	1,700	3,800
Total since 1st Sept ...	4,772,600	4,403,100	4,187,300

STERLING EXCHANGE.—The market opened firm at yesterday's rates, but closing quotations are 1-32d. lower for Bank Bills on demand. There is not an excessive enquiry for this class of paper, but there is really no available supply of Mercantile Paper as cover. In Calcutta, however, (although Exchange is said to be unsettled) Banks are offering telegraphic at 1s. 8 3-16d., which is 3-32d. above our closing rates, which are as follows, viz:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 8¼d.	per Rs.
"	Telegraphic.....	1s. 8 3-32d.	"
"	3 months' sight...	1s. 8¼d.	"
"	4 do.	...1s. 8 5-16d.	"
Credits	3 do.	...1s. 8 13-32d.	"
Documents	3 do.	...1s. 8 7-16d.	"
France	3 do.	...2·15½ to 2·15¾	"

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at Rs. 100½ for demand drafts, and Rs. 99⅝ for 60 days' sight bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The news of the allotment of the New Loan in Calcutta at Rs. 103¼ caused great excitement there owing to uncovered "bear" sales, and prices were run up this morning to Rs. 101 for Fours and Rs. 110 for Fours-and-a-half per cent, but subsequently quieted down to Rs. 98 and Rs. 108. But it is said that failures are looked for amongst some of the Native dealers. Here sales of Fours have been made at Rs. 97 and Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 105. Until late yesterday afternoon this allotment of the New Loan at such a high figure was generally quite unlooked for, and since it has proved such a great success, it will not be surprising if traders for a further quantity of the Four-and-a-half per cent. Loan are invited by Government during the next few months.

SHARES.—The market keeps steady, and for Spinning and Weaving shares especially there has been a good demand at hardening rates. Sassoon Press shares have advanced to Rs. 350.

COTTON.—We have had an extremely quiet day, the market here not having been in any way influenced by the firmness reported in Liverpool. Prices are nominally unchanged as follows:—

Good M. G. Broach.....	Rs.	236
" Dholleral.....	"	207
G. F. "	"	190
Good Oomra.....	"	207
F. G. F. "	"	198
G. F. Compta	"	190

LINSEED.—There has been a good enquiry and prices have advanced to Rs. 6-9 to Rs. 6-10 per cwt.

RAPESEED.—The market is steady at Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-6 per cwt.

WHEAT is steady at Rs. 32 per candy for White and Rs. 29 for Red.

FREIGHTS.—The market is steady with little doing at 35s. per ton for Liverpool via Canal and 31s. 3d. via Cape. Continental rates are unchanged at 50s. per ton (freight paid here at par) for Trieste and Venice and 39s. 6d. per ton for Marseilles and Genoa.

PIECE GOODS.—The market is quiet but steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	22,500	500	500	4 p. ct	723½
Bank of Bengal.....	40,000	500	all	8 do	754
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	8 do	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do	126
Chart'd Bk. I. & C.....	40,000	20	all	6 do	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	281	all	8 do	400
National Bank of India.	87,500	25	12½	5 do	103
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	280

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	90	990
Albert Mills	4 0	2,000	1,700	40	205
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Co	33,000	100	100	2½	67
Alfred Manufacturing Co.	2,000	500	500	15	500
Alliance Spinning	6,000	2,500	all	65 p. c.	1,700
Bhowanggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	200
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	1,000	25	920
Central India S., W. & M. Co.....	2,500	500	5 0	30	680
Cocoia Mills	8 0	1,000	1,000	20	705
D. spinning	2,000	1,000	all	25	990
Empress S. and W. Co..	1,500	500	all	..	485
Goisan Baba Spinning Co.	1,000	500	400	20	510
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	4	1,020
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	515
Jaffer Ali Spinning Co...	600	500	500	50	675
Jam'a Baldoo.....	1,300	1,000	1,000	40 p. c.	883
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	990
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	720
Madras	800	1,250	1,250	75	500
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	70 p. c.	1,310
Monockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,205
Manockjee Spinning Co..	3,000	500	500	35	105
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	1,090
National Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	40	880
New Great Eastern	14,000	100	1,000	20 p. c.	955
Oriental	4,000	625	5/5	..	595
Prince of Wales Spinning Co.	1,500	500	500	...	110
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	1,000	30	675
Shalapur Mills.....	900	1,000	1,000	30	930
Soonderdas	776	1,000	1,000	75	800
Victoria Mills.....	558	1,000	1,000	50½	656

* P.T. Bonds.

LAND COMPANIES.

New Jolaba Co.....	4,000	2,000	2,925	15	1,055
Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	34
Managon Land, &c	1,750	2,000	2,000	.....	385
Port Canning Co.....	6,000	1,400	1,400	13	210

P. T. Bonds.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE A. S. N. Co's steamship Maharanee, 1047 tons, Captain Carson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta [1st June] with a general cargo and sixty-six deck passengers.

THE barque Clara, 998 tons, Capt. A. S. Cutler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool [8th March] with a cargo of 1,344 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.

THE British steamship Petriana, 1,126 tons, Capt. A. C. Lester, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool [12th May], via Malta and Port Said, with a cargo of 1,823 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. A. Graham and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamship Umballa, 494 tons, Capt T. P. Nailer, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. W. L. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. R. Barrett, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Griffith, one Cmt Sergt and forty deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ravenna, 2,118 tons, Captain Geo Lee, which arrived in har bour on the 13th inst. from London [16th May], brought the English mails and the following cargo:—838 packages piece goods, 62 bales twist, 9 packages earthenware, 7 packages glassware, 276 packages wine and spirits, 148 packages provision, 313 packages oilmanstores, 12 cases boots, 19 cases cochineal, 328 packages windowglass, 162 casks beer, 1 box saffron, 185 packages oil, 73 packages papers 100 casks copper, 2385 plates spelter, 317 packages nails, 286 boxes silver coins, 2 boxes specie, and many packages merchandise.

THE ship Normandy, 1,398 tons, Captain J. M. Lukey, arrived in harbour on the 14th inst. from London [29th February] with Mr. J. Douglas as a passenger and the following cargo:—5,359 bars and 1,612 bundles iron, 500 boxes brandy, 30 packages beer, 1,200 packages dynamite, 30 packages detonator, 1,500 packages steel, 598 packages coal pitch, 290 packages coal tar, 50 cases matches, 42 packages piece goods, 200 boxes fire bricks, 4 packages, lamps, 100 boxes clocks, 10 casks flour, 103 packages sodawater bottles, 2,383 packages merchandise, 280 packages paint, 445 packages oil, 84 packages oilmanstore, 16 casks ink, 366 bundles pipes, 350 barrels alum, 8 packages paper, 50 drums turpentine, 415 packages glass, 36 packages earthenware, 47 packages glassware, 90 blocks asphaltes, 744 tons coals and 280 packages gunpowder. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
14	Normandy	Lukey	London, Feb 29.
15	M-haranee (s)	Carson	Calcutta, June 1.
	Clara (s)	Cutler	Liverpool, March 8.
	Petriana (s).....	Lester	Liverpool, May 12.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
15	Antelope	Chaney	Falmouth.
	Benefactress	Duschrook....	Narakel.
	Umballa (s).....	Nailer	Kurrachee.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Ravenna, for China.
Steamer Abyssinia, for Aden, Zanzibar, &c.
Steamer Maharanee, for Coasts, Calcutta, Rangoon and Moulmein.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
12	Khedive (s).....	.....	Southampton.
	Indus (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

June.			
13	Indus (s)	.....	Southampton.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—409 kegs iron nails Noorbhoy Chandabhoy, 40 bales straw boards, 8 packages starch and 1 case leather belting H Pestonjee, 100 boxes bar soap Abdoolally Shaik-Adum.

FROM LONDON.

Flamingo s—10 cases sherry Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Kashgar s—12 cases sherry Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Teviot s—5 cases sherry Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Britannia s—40 casks fire clay Bombay Gas Co.
Ravenna s—10 cases paper Abdoolally Meya Saheb Surufally, 177 boxes silver bars and 1 box gold bars the Nations Bank.
Normandy s—1,200 cases dynamite and 30 cases detonators W. M. Macaulay and Co.
Rydal Hall s—743 copper tiles, Shamjee Bhimjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Britannia s—402 bundles hoop iron M M Mody and Co, 16 cases clay pipes Essoffally Russooljee.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Ravenna s—40 boxes silver bars David Sassoon and Co,

FROM TRIESTE.

Castore s—36 cases paper W M Macaulay and Co.

FROM ALEXANDRIA.

Ravenna s—2 boxes gold and silver coins David Sassoon and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydall Hall s—1,601 cwts. wheat, Nusserwanjee Manecjee and Co., 50 cwts dry pinver Moolchund Moolchund, 67 bales wool Bunichund Fukeerchund, 100 bales cotton Thos H Moore and Co, 120 bales cotton Lallchund Ramchyal, 300 bales cotton Rallí Brothers, 32 bales cotton Jewan Dhurrumsey, 936 cwts linseed Wallace and Co, 200 cwts wheat Tokersee Mooljee, 79 boles wool Tricumjee Moolje, 41 bales cotton, Wamonrow Govindram.
Norna—181 bales cotton W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mary L Stone—219 cwts cotton yarn Nanjee Govindjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lorraine s—1000 cwts poppyseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Victoria—18,000 cwts linseed Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Rylal Hall s—300 bales cotton Geddum and Co.
Lawrence Delop—650 bales cotton Geo. Lockhart and Co, 200 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 1,350 bales cotton Sigg, Sulzer and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Teheran s—450 bales cotton F Sanquet and Co, 200 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.
Castore s—20 cwts wood seed Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—11,200 cwts wheat Lang, Moir and Co, 19,500 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers.

FOR GLASGOW.

Britannia s—4,000 cwts linseed W and Graham and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Castore s—500 bales cotton Sigg Sulzer and Co, 50 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 47 bales cotton Killi k, Nixon and Co.
Teheran s—100 bales cotton F Sanquet and Co, 200 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 100 bales cotton Killick, Nixon and Co, 250 bales cotton A Blaschk and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ravenna s—75 bales twist Cowasjee Sorabjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ravenna s—45 cases sharkfins and 4 cases fishmaws Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, 7 cases fishmaws and 47 cases sharkfins Laduck bhoy Dadoo, 143 cases sharkfins, 24 cases fishmaws and 288 bales twist Currimbhoy Ebr m, 10 bales twist J Gordon, 3 0 bales twist David Sasso n and Co, 212 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co, 50 bales twist W and A Graham and Co, 14 bales twist Framjee Hormusjee, 12 bales twist Mahomed Oomer and Co, 100 bales twist S N Talatee, 25 bales twist Tata and Co, 46 cwts clove s, 50 packages red raisin, and 17 packages sharkfins Datoodina Mowjee, 2 cases fishmaws and 16 cases sharkfins Allana Mowjee, 18 cases fishmaws, 20 cases sharkfins and 1 bundle gendahorns Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahomed, 31 bales twist Rahimoobhoy Hubibbhoy, 31 bales twist Hajee Adam Esmail and Co, 40 bales twist Aga Syed Mirza, 20 packages turmeric Tyebally Jaffersbhoy, 247 bales twist Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, 60 bales twist B and A Hormusjee, 70 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Malta s—100 bales cotton W and A Graham and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 10.

Maitland, Kirwan, Capt, By, 78th Highlanders, on leave, from Matheran.

JUNE 12.

Candy, Major, By R A, on sick leave, from Allahabad.

JUNE 14.

Alexander, Capt, By Asst Ins of Gym, on duty, from Poona.
Mure, Martin, Capt, Ins 12th Lancers, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Hatch, Surg, By I M D, on duty, from Mahableshwur.

JUNE 15.

Boyle, Major, Bl 11th Lancers, on sick leave, from Peshawur.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 14.

Seton, Burn, Lieut, Bl Meywar Bheel Corps, from leave, to Kherwara.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 12.)

Mr G L Fleming, Asst Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Section 13, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th instant.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Mr F J Ivens, Asst Locomotive Supdt, Class III, is granted five and a half months' leave without allowances, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr G Moyle, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Jacobabad Section, Kandahar State Railway, to the Indus Valley State Railway.

With reference to P W D Notification No 163 of 25th May 1880, Messrs G H Mackie, and J R H Alhway, Asst Locomotive Supdts, are placed at the disposal of the Consulting Engr for Guaranteed Railways at Lahore, for employment on the Punjab Northern and Indus Valley State Railways.

KANDAHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Major E D'O Twemlow, RE, Ex Engr, made over, and Captain C E Shepherd, S C, Ex Engr, received, charge of the Gwaja Division, Gulistan Section of this Railway, in the afternoon of the 11th instant.

Major E D'O Twemlow, R E, Ex Engr, on being relieved by Captain Shepherd, is transferred to the Office of the Engr-in-Chief, Harnai and Gulistan-Karez Sections, which he joined in the forenoon of this day. This transfer is made in the interest of the public service.

Mr H N C Oliver, Ex Engr, 3rd Grade, received charge of the Survey Division, Harnai Section, from Lieut J Neville, RE, Asst Engr, in the afternoon of the 28th instant.

SINDIA-NEEMUCH AND NEEMUCH-NUSSEERABAD STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr R C Bosston, Ex Eng [temporary 4th Grade], is granted privilege leave for three months from 15th July 1880, or from such date as he may be able to avail himself of the same.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 7.

Captain Harry Leith Mackenzie [late Bengal] retires upon a pension and extra annuity, with the honorary rank of Major Dated 1st May 1880.

Brevet—The undermentioned officer to have a step of honorary rank upon retirement, viz:—

To be Major General—Lieut Col and Bt Col George Allix Wilkinson, R A, who retires upon a pension and extra annuity. Dated 1st May 1880.

The following promotions to the rank of Major Genl to take place in consequence of the foregoing retirements, viz:—

Col the Hon David McDowall Fraser, C B, R A, vice Goodenough. Dated 1st May 1880.

Col Henry Peel Yates, C B R A, vice Younghusband. Dated 1st May 1880.

Col John Edward Michell, C B, R A, vice Thompson. Dated 1st May 1880.

It is notified, in continuation of G O C C, dated the 20th Oct 1879, page 572, that the Govt have decided that all Field Officers employed as Asst Supdts of Transport, in the first [late Afghan] campaign, are to draw horse allowance in addition to their staff salary of Rs 150 per mensem.

With reference to G O C C, dated the 9th March 1880, calling for statements of the staff and war services of officers of the Bengal S C and Indian Army, officers of the Bombay Army serving in the Bengal Presidency are requested to apply to the nearst divisional or district staff office in the Bombay command for a copy of the form.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement, and that both officers join their respective battalions without dealy.

25th Foot.—Lieuts A H B Cavaye, 1st Battalion; J B Thompson, 2nd.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names:—

8th Foot—Lieuts L S Mellor, 1st Battalion; L C Dundas, 2nd Battalion.

Lieut Mellor is directed to proceed to England at the public expense to join the 1-8th Foot, vice Lieut Dundas, posted to that battalion in G O C C, dated the 24th April 1880, page 246, the latter officer remaining for duty with the 2nd battalion.

The following addition to G O C C, dated the 28th Dec 1878, page 690, is published in continuation:—

Extract from Horse Guards' G O No 108 of 1878.

The non-commissioned officers named below are granted medals for long service and good conduct:—

Sergeant T Martin, H-A R H A, [now C-C R H A.]

Sergt Asst Instr of Gunnery T Childs, 3rd Bgde R A.

The issue of gratuities has been sanctioned by special Army Circular, dated the 4th March 1879, re-published in G O C C dated the 24th May 1879, page 257.

With the sanction of Govt the following orders are confirmed:—

Posh Bolak Station Order, dated the 6th May 1880, appointing Lieut D E Wood, 8th Hussars, to be Provost Marshal.

2nd Division Kabul Field Force Order, dated the 12th May 1880, appointing Major L Macdonald, 27th Punjab N I, to be Provost Marshal to the 1st Bgde 2nd Division Kabul Field Force, in addition to his other duties.

1st Section Khyber Line Force Order, dated the 4th May 1880, appointing Captain M Armstrong, 5th Bengal Cavalry, to be Provost Marshal at Lundi Kotal, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut C M Lestor, 2-14th Foot, with effect from the 3rd idem.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Rawal Pindi Division Order, dated the 23th May 1880, notifying that Passed Hospital Apprentice J T Weston, doing duty at the General Hospital Rawal Pindi, officiated as Asst Apothecary with a detachment of invalids and married families, proceeded to Camp Thobba, with effect from the 3rd to the 8th idem; and with the detachment of the 4th Batn Rifle Bgde, proceeded from Murree to Rawal Pindi, with effect from the 9th to the 11th May.

Dated the 26th May 1880, notifying that Passed Hospital Apprentice S Jones, doing duty at the Murree convalescent depot officiated as Asst Apothecary with convalescents proceeded from Rawal Pindi to the depot, from the 18th to the 21st April 1880, and at the family barracks, Cliffden, from the 22nd to the 28th April 1880.

Peshawar Reserve Division Order, dated the 7th Feb 1880, appointing Passed Hospital Apprentice O W H Smith to officiate as Asst Apothecary with the first section of the Field Hospital at Lundi Kotal, with effect from the 29th Jan 1880.

Kuram Force Order, dated the 19th May 1880, appointing Asst Apothecary T Lawrence, of the Madras establishment, to officiate as Apothecary with the head quarters of the 2-8th Foot, at Peiwar Kotal, with effect from the 6th Dec 1879, and notifying that he officiated as Apothecary with the divisional base hospital, from the 21st to the 30th Nov 1879

Nowshera Station Order, dated the 17th Oct 1879, appointing Passed Hospital Apprentice C G S Jenkins, 17th Foot, got officiate as Asst Apothecary with the depot hospital.

Shahjahanpur Station Order, dated the 21st May 1880, appointing Lieut T Lamb, 40th Foot, to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer, with effect from the 15th May 1880, vice Captain H F Turnbull, 40th Foot, proceeded on general leave.

1-12th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 23rd May 1880, appointing Lieut G FJC Mackenzie to act as Adjt and QrMr to the half battalion at Ali Bagban, with effect from the 18th May 1880, inclusive.

1-25th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 23rd May 1880, certifying that Lieut C L Woolcombe performed the duties of Actg Adjt Qr Mr to four companies of the battalion during the Lughman Valley Expedition, from the 7th to the 25th Feb inclusive.

30th Foot.—Regtl Order, dated the 6th April 1880, appointing 2nd Lieut F S Derham to perform the duties of Actg Adjt of the wing, remaining at Bareilly on the departure of the head quarters of the regiment for Ranikhet.

70th Foot.—Regtl Order, dated the 25th May 1880, appointing Captain R B Burnaby, Offg Interpreter to the regiment, from the 22rd May 1880, vice Lieut E H Rodwell, proceeding to join the S C, there being no qualified subaltern available.

17th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 22nd May 1880, making the following appointments, vice Lieut Col R J Walker, on furlough:—

Major T Dawes, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt.

Captain R J Barr, Comdr, to officiate as 2nd in Comd.

Lieut E D F Bignell, Wing Officer and Offg Qrmr, to officiate as Wing Comdr, in addition to his other duties, pending the return from privilege leave of Captain J M W Ven Beverhoudt.

COURT MARTIAL AT CHAKRATA.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 9.

At a General Court Court Martial, assembled at Chakrata, on Monday, the 17th day of May 1880, No 1068, Private John Roberts, of the 2nd Batn 60th Royal Rifles, was charged with having, at Camp Lokhwar, on the 30th of April 1880, whilst a prisoner in lawful custody before he was set at liberty by proper authority, with insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, near Lokhwar, on the 1st of May 1880, offered violence against Sergeant Walter Anderson, of the same battalion, by throwing a stone at him, with intent to strike him therewith; and in having, at or about the same time and place, used to him threatening language, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say:—"I will be the death of, you, and get the remainder two years;" the said Sergeant Walter Anderson being his super or officer, and being in the execution of his office; in having near Lokhwar, on the 1st May 1880, used violence against Lance Corporal Henry Colbeck, of the same battalion, by throwing a stone and striking him therewith, the said Lance Corporal Henry Colbeck being his superior officer and being in the execution of his office. The Court found the prisoner guilty of such charge and sentenced him to penal servitude for a term of [5] five years, and further, to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of the continually increasing sale of MR. MENIST'S CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERY ONE.

GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE

PILLS

acknowledged by all who have used them to be a certain cure for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, diseases of DIGESTION, and Fevers. These PILLS act with great mildness, cleansing the system of all impurities, without leaving the bowels in an unhealthy condition. Residents of hot climates find them indispensable, and no family should be without them. Sold by Dealers everywhere.

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Agents in Bombay:
B. S. MADON Co.
NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the sale of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. Menist makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to attain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must often be renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. Menist's Non-pressure Eye-glasses have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure, or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12 lens "Duchesse" are all Achromatic, and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His Field, Marine and Opera Glasses may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. Menist has left instruments with Messrs. C. Marcks and Co. for testing each eye separately, it frequently happening that they differ more or less in power. Messrs. C. Marcks and Co. for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. Menist's glasses have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames; and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other REMITTANCES sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1880.

THE high rate at which the new Indian Loan has been taken up will be as satisfactory as it was unexpected. It was known that applications to an almost unprecedentedly large amount had been made from Bombay, rumour placing it as high as 10 crores, but the general feeling was that the rate at which the loan would be issued would be from 101½ to 102, and there was little doubt of tenders at the latter rate being accepted in full; indeed, that was regarded as very high. But the result is that the whole loan of 313 lakhs has secured a rate of 103 3-16, and this in spite of a declared deficit of four millions sterling and the public balance reduced to a point unknown before. Without doubt the high price of good securities at home has led investors there to consider the advantage of Indian 4½ per cent. paper, which have of late been fluctuating about 85; allowing for an exchange of 1s. 8d., this is equivalent to 102 for Indian bonds paying 4½ per cent.; and this, while 3 per cent. Consols stand at 98⅛, equivalent with interest to 99⅝; French 5 per cent. Rentes at 119½; American 4 per cent. bond at 109½ and 110. Of the certainty that the Indian Government would meet its liabilities there could have been no doubt, even last year when our securities stood more than 10 per cent. lower than now, but the uncertainty regarding silver has tended against home investments in rupee paper. It would appear as if investors now looked upon 1s. 8d. as a safe rate on which to base calculations of exchange, and that therefore Indian securities were beginning again to regain their old place among popular investments, and if it be true that the loan has been taken up wholly for account of a European syndicate, the result is of double advantage to Government; in the first place it puts about 10 lakhs of rupees into the Treasury as premium, and the loan being taken up by parties at home, it is equivalent to a remittance of bonds which in itself creates a demand for silver, and thus helps exchange. Government have, in fact, sold their rupee bonds for gold and may therefore sell their Council drafts for so much less an amount. We do not anticipate any immediate effect on exchange as some remittances may already have been made for this purpose, and the payment of the bonds will be spread over a considerable time; the real effect must, however, remain as tending to enhance the value of silver and to improve exchange.

The effect of this purchase has been to advance 4½ per cents. in Calcutta to 110 as the highest point, from which they have fallen to 108; meantime 4 per cents. have advanced to July 1876 4 per cents. went as high as 102⅜, and in July 1874 they were at 104⅜. The advance is therefore not unnatural, though the rapidity of the advance is certainly abnormal and must be attributed in a great measure to speculation, owing to the attention of European financiers being directed to Indian paper. The fall in the value of silver, the abolition of duties in a time of deficit, the uncertainty as to the extent to which the policy of the late Government would involve the country, and the very despondent tone of Sir John Strachey's Financial Statement of March 15th, 1879, all tended to lead both investors and speculators to avoid Indian paper. Now, however, that silver seems to have found its level, and there is no danger of further abolition of duties, and the Afghan war is to be brought to a close as speedily as possible, rupee paper is looked upon as worthy of attention, and it is receiving the more consideration from the fact that everything that is really sound has advanced to so high a rate at home. While we would not put too much confidence in the steady maintenance of the high rates to which Indian securities have so suddenly jumped, we must remember that for a solvent country our paper has been for a long time abnormally low; further, if a European syndicate is interested in them, it will not be difficult for them to maintain there value; there is no other good security which pays nearly so well, and now that public attention is turned to them, their value will be better appreciated One thing proved by this advance in paper is the folly of calling for an English financier to take charge of the finances of this country in order to restore confidence. All we need in a finance minister is a recognition of the prejudices of the people in the methods of taxation, and an unwillingness to sacrifice this country at the call of any party or class at home, and good common sense. We know of no country where the finances are more simple; there is no question as at home now of easing the burdens of one class, and weighting another more heavily; of reducing duties on wine or substituting a tax on beer for that on malt, or of any of the many schemes which finance ministers at home are compelled to resort to, in order to lessen the burdens on certain classes or in order to give a sop to foreign nations. We have here in India certain definite sources of revenue which have been gradually, though slowly, gaining in amount, but there is not another to resort to except in a case of dire emergency. The cleverest financier Europe could produce would search in vain for a new source of revenue. An equilibrium must be sought in economies, and these can be best carried out by some one acquainted with the country. The great leak is in the rapidly growing army expense, and this can be reached only by a strong movement at home. Everywhere else it is in little things, which one fresh to the country, however able, would never be able to find, that expenditure is to be controlled and the revenue spared. There is no grand measure of reform; there are no taxes of any amount to be remitted and others to be found to take their place. As the *Economist* puts it:—"The remedy does not lie in these directions. It lies in the homely economies of little things. It lies in improving the position of the peasant by rendering him free from the usurer, in utilizing the services of native officials, in arranging efficient control of expenditure in India and in England." It is this last which most demands attention, the expenditure in England, which is beyond the control of the Government here and appears to be under no control at home. As we have said above, the management of the Indian finances is a very simple thing if they are only managed in India's interest. The trouble with Sir John Strachey has been that he has managed them in the interest of Manchester and of the Conservative party, and it is no thanks to him that at a time of acknowledged and professedly unexpected deficit that the cheap rate of money at home draws speculators into our market to bring up the value of our securities to what they ought intrinsically to be worth. It is satisfactory to know that the blundering financial policy of Sir John Strachey has not ruined the credit of the country, but the present *coup* is his good luck; he has not done one thing to deserve it. It comes at a time when the biggest financial blunder which the finances of civilized States have ever disclosed has just been made public, and it has been brought about in a great measure by the belief that he and his financing will soon be heard of no more.

WE are glad to find that the necessity of a more scientific system of road-watering has attracted the attention of the Municipal authorities. The manner of watering the roads in Bombay by carts is exceedingly defective; there is a great waste of water, the surface of the roads are injured, and besides the roads have to be watered at hours most inconvenient and useless to the public. We find important public thoroughfares watered by six in the morning when there are few people passing over them, and in the heat of the day, when they should be sprinkled with water, unwatered and dusty, occasioning annoyance and inconvenience to the inhabitants. The dusty condition of the roads in the Fort during the heat of the day is a subject of complaint. When these thoroughfares are watered they are drenched with floods of water, rendered muddy and slippery, and dangerous to ride or drive over. The Municipality have imported Messrs. Merryweather and Son's road-watering apparatus. Messrs. Merryweather and Son's apparatus is an improvement on the system in use in Paris; it will deliver either a broad sheet of water or eject it in spray form. The apparatus will immediately be practically tried, and we hope that in the public interests it will realize what we have heard of it.

WITH respect to the statement put forth by the *Standard* that a Commission was in contemplation, with Sir Richard Temple as one of his members, to overhaul matters in India and cut down expenses, we are able to say positively that Sir Richard Temple himself knows nothing of the matter, and so far as he is concerned the paragraph in the *Standard* had no foundation whatever.

CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.

THIS afternoon at half past 5 o'clock Herr Carl Bittersmann's very efficient company will give a Concert in the Town Hall. The programme is varied and excellent, and all lovers of really good music should go and hear these unassuming Bohemians get through it.

FEATS OF SHARP-SHOOTING.

COLONEL AUSTEN, the famous American sharpshooter, intends to give a public exhibition of his marvellous skill in Bombay in the course of a few days. He has performed wonderful feats in America and on the Continent, and there is no do

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE MURDERS BY MIR BUTCHA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 15.

Mir Butcha's murders are thus described :—He surrounded Khwaja Amir Jan's Fort at night, obtained admission by a ruse and murdered four of his relatives. A boy aged fourteen years was badly wounded, and Mir Butcha killed him the next night. Fearing the British will punish him, Mir Butcha has sent his family to the hills, and is ready for flight as soon as our force appears marching northwards.

SUSPECTED HOSTILITY OF ABDUL RAHMAN.

Contradictory rumours are afloat in the city about Abdul Rahman, some asserting that he is sending letters round to all the chiefs, inciting them against the British.

Brigadier Arbuthnot's column is returning to Jallalabad, having punished the Ut-Kheyls in Lughman for the late cattle raid.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF 3,000 TRANSPORT ANIMALS.

Three thousand transport animals are said to have left Peshawur not long since for Kabul, and if is reported that they have disappeared. No trace of them can be found. Captain Collin, Assistant to Sir Michael Kennedy, rode all the way from Peshawur to Sherpur, but could get no tidings of them.

THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT AT FAULT.

Fourteen thousand maunds of potatoes were sent to Safud Sung by the Commissariat Department of India at a cost of Rs. 56,000. On arrival at the destination it was found that they were unfit for human food and they had to be buried in pits covered over with lime to prevent the disease spreading.

SUDDEN DEATH OF DEPUTY SURGEON GENERAL HANNAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

Deputy Surgeon General Hannan, Army Medical Department, died suddenly yesterday.

Dr. Young, Royal Artillery, has been seized with heat apoplexy, but is recovering here.

The heat up here is unusual.

THE VICEROY AND SUNDAY WORK IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

The Marquis of Ripon has ordered the discontinuance of the practice of doing official work of any kind on Sundays, as has been hitherto the practice in certain departments of the Government of India.

THE NEW LOAN.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

Excepting Rs. 500 subscribed at Rs. 110-1, the whole loan of 313 lakhs has been taken for London at Rs. 103-3.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

ATTACK ON THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

House of Commons last night, Mr. O'Donnell, Member for Dungowan, attacked the antecedents of the newly-appointed French Ambassador at London, M. Challemel-Lacour, when Mr. Gladstone moved that Mr. O'Donnell be not heard. After a long and animated discussion, the motion was ultimately withdrawn.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, JUNE 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's S. S. El Dorado, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, an Colombo, left here this morning.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The Bombay Mails of the 29th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been firm, Fair Dhollera	4 15-16
The Manchester market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper...	80
4½ per cent. do.	86½
3 per cent. Consols for account	98½
3 per cent. French Rente, 1872	120
Bar Silver	52¼
Arrivals.—Alexandria and Camelot.	
Departure.—Siera Estrella.	

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JUNE 14, 4-5 p.m.

Mail steamer Indus, from Calcutta, arrived.

GALLE, JUNE 15, 6-40 p.m.

Mail steamer Thibet, from China, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS—JUNE 15.

CANNANORE, 4 p. m.—Weather cloudy ; wnd N. W. Fall of rain 18 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine showery ; wind N. W. 4 ; thermometer 86·8 ; barometer 29·816. Fall of rain 26 cents.

MANGALORE, 4-25 p.m.—Weather overcast ; wind W. S. W. ; thermometer 80-5 ; barometer 29·832. Fall of rain 86 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-30 p. m.—Weather fine ; wind S. W. ; thermometer 96 ; barometer 29·74.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather rainy ; wind S. W. light ; thermometer 82. Fall of rain 1 inch 24 cents.

A NEW cylindrical machine, which was brought out for the National Press at Goa at an outlay of Rs. 8,000, slipped into the sea at Aguada while an attempt was being made to land it.

THE construction of another steam launch of large dimensions has been ordered by the Goa Government, which already posses five steam boats of the aggregate value of Rs. 60,000.

THE steamer of the British India S. N. Co., which had on board Rs. 95,000 for payment to the proprietors of salt pans at Goa, by the British Government, could not land the treasure at Aguada, owing to the stress of the weather, but had to take it to Carwar.

THE stewards of the Mhow and Central India Races announce their intention of publishing a programme the last week in July. An exact date for the meeting must depend on the return of troops to Mhow, but the amount of added money will be between four and five thousand rupees.

THERE are now three vacancies in the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Mr. Kirkham and Mr. Lang having resigned, and Captain Dixon being dead. The first vacancy will be filled up by the Bench of Justices to-day at a meeting specially called for the purpose. Captain Walshe, who was the first candidate in the field, fought Dr. Cook at the election held some weeks since and upon the learned Doctor being unseated on appeal, has the pleasure of seeing himself opposed by Mr. Martin Wood who did not enter the lists while Dr. Cook was to the fore but does so now. So that Captain Walshe fought his former opponent in order to make room for the present one to enter the field against himself. If he be defeated he will be able to say *sic vos non vobis nidificatis aves*. But there are two other seats vacant and they are to be filled up by Government nominations. It was vulgarly supposed that one of them would be handed over to Dr. Cook, but we hear that this is not to be. A certain gallant Colonel is spoken of in this connection, and if rumour speaks correctly, he will be put into the Corporation and the Town Council *per saltum*, with a fair prospect of the chairman-hip of the latter body in a few months. We shall see. As for the third seat that is not yet disposed of, even by rumour.

AT yesterday's meeting of the Town Council, the subject of house connections with the drainage system came on again for discussion. Dr. Blaney moved, in terms of a notice he had given, that the third division, namely, the house connections including privy alterations, not having yet been prepared or submitted to the Corporation, no provision of funds had been made for this work; that it was essentially necessary for the success of a night-soil system of sewage in this country that this portion of the system should be executed by the municipal Engineer at the cost of the Municipality ; and that the Municipal Commissioner be, therefore, requested to prepare and submit, with as little delay as possible, an estimate of the cost of the work for the part of the drainage system which has been already sanctioned. After considerable discussion, the motion was slightly modified and passed in the following form :—"Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Douglas, and resolved, that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to prepare and submit, with as little delay as possible, a scheme for and an estimate of the cost of the house connections and privy alterations for that part of the drainage system which has been already sanctioned,—it being understood that no increased expenditure be thereby incurred." It appeared from papers placed before the Council that a loss of Rs. 25,000 had been incurred in the working of the Panwell Brick Works under the Superintendent of the Municipal Workshops, who had been placed in charge of them, and that the officer had been exceeding the sanctioned grant without the authority of the Commissioner or the Council. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was urgently required for the payment of debts for coals, repairs to machinery, &c., and the Council, after some discussion, resolved that a sum of Rs. 5,265 be sanctioned as an additional grant for the payment of expenses already incurred in connection with the Panwell Brick Manufactory ; and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to call upon the Superintendent of Workshops to explain why the provisions of the resolution of the Town Council of the 11th March 1877, regarding unauthorised expenditure, have not been observed. Our report of the proceedings is held over.

THE Albanian Committee in Soutari have sent an address to Mr. Gladstone in the Italian language, begging him to lend his powerful support to secure the independence and integrity of their country.

IT is expected that the Conference, supplementary to the Treaty of Berlin, will be held about the first week in July. The discussion, it is believed, will be formally restricted to the single subject of the Greek claims.

A BRONZE statue of Lord Byron was unveiled by Lord Houghton on May 24 in Hamilton-gardens, at the rear of Apsley House, Hyde Park. The pedestal is to be of marble, which has been promised by the Greek Government, but has not yet arrived in England.

AFTER the reception of the new Viceroy at Simla, the following native chiefs were especially introduced to Lord Ripon by Lord Lytton :—The young Maharaja of Puttiala, the Raja of Jheend, the Raja of Nabha, the Raja of Keonthul, Sirdar Brikama Sing, and Sirdar Atta Sing.

"ATLAS" of the *World* says :—"I wonder what truth there is in the story I hear from Kabul regarding gambling for heavy stakes at Sherpur. Two thousand pounds is a large sum for any man to win at a single sitting ; but it does not represent much when the loser is unable to pay even a tenth part of the sum."

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF, according to a communication in a Russian official journal, has been granted a long leave of absence for the purpose of making a journey into the interior, to be followed by a European tour. It would seem from this that the services of the distinguished Count, whose name is identified with Liberal sentiments in domestic matters, and a conciliatory policy in foreign affairs, are not at present required by England.

THE *Edinburgh Daily Review* publishes a letter written by order of Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a resolution of the Committee of the Kincardineshire Farmers' Association regarding the appointment of Lord Ripon. The letter says that Mr. Gladstone "much regrets that a body of men whose intelligence he so much respects should see cause to take exception to this appointment." The letter expresses the confidence of the Government in the "honour, integrity, and impartiality of Lord Ripon."

THE General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland have agreed, by a majority of four hundred and seventeen to ninety-one, to petition Parliament for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of Scotland, and setting the funds free for objects connected with the welfare of the community, among which are "an improved and complete system of education, in conformity with the convictions of the people in Scotland."

SEVERAL Rajas in Upper India have warmly responded to the circular of the Lawrence Memorial Fund. One contributor, Raja Sheoraj Singh, C.S.I., of Kasheepore, says :—"We learned with deep regret the lamentable death of Lord Lawrence, the ablest and the most wise of the rulers India has ever had. His imperial justice and wise administration are so deeply impressed on our hearts that they can scarcely be effaced. It must be our duty, therefore, to pay our tribute of honour to the memory of so eminent a statesman, who restored peace to our country and happiness to its people in one of its most critical moments, and strengthend the ties of union of England with India by the display of unparalleled wisdom, foresight, justice, and courage."

HER MAJESTY'S Consul-General in Siam has issued a report on the commercial condition of that country, from which favourable inferences can be drawn. Considering the general depression of trade, the falling off recorded in the export of rice is not to be wondered at ; whereas, on the other hand, it is most significant that within the last two years more mills have been put up for cleaning rice in Bangk k. This seems to indicate confidence in the future. The export of teak, however, is increasing, and as the adaptability of the wood to the purposes of modern house furniture is better understood, it will probably go on increasing.

THE *Economist* observes that, as a question may arise as to the advisability of raising more money by way of loan for India, it is well to call attention to a statement in Mr. Stanhope's careful speech on the Indian Budget of May 22, 1879. Mr. Stanhope was referring to the principle that money for public works should be borrowed in India and not in England. This raised the question as to the amount which the Government of India could fairly be expected to borrow in India in ordinary times without disturbance of the money market. That amount had been ascertained to average 2½ millions." Into the further question as to the limitation of public works to that amount we will not go, but we have to point out that if more money is required for India this year the limit for borrowing in India has been fully reached by the loan of which notice has been given.

SAYS the *World* :—Lord Cranbrook was very fond of "sitting upon" the Indian Council, and might have saved us the Afghan war—so they say in the India Office—had he taken the advice of the more experienced councillors. Lord Hartington calls the Council frequently to his aid, and, before the departure of the Marquis of Ripon, was able, by the aid of the hitherto ignored officials, to prepare a plan of settlement for Afghanistan essentially different from that meditated by the last Government. Lord Ripon is also authorised to deal with the Burmese difficulty, which appears to the new Indian Secretary one easy of solution. There will be a little liveliness in the debates when the Liberal policy in India comes under review ; for India is one of the points at which Lord Beaconsfield advised his followers to keep a wide-open eye and a merciless claw upon the Liberal leaders.

THOUGH Mr. Gladstone as Prime Minister must be the Leader of the House of Commons, it has been arranged that he shall be relieved, as far as possible, of the more fatiguing and laborious duties of the position. The most trying part of a Leader's duties is the constant attendance at the House which it involves. Mr. Gladstone is getting up in years, and he has stipulated that a portion of the duties of leadership should be taken by Lord Hartington. In consequence of this arrangement Mr. Gladstone will not, as a rule, remain late in the House ; and, after the dinner-hour, the duties of the leadership will be performed by Lord Hartington. Of course on very great occasions the Premier will remain till the close of the sitting ; but his services may easily be dispensed with on five nights out of six. To a man of Mr. Gladstone's age it will be a great gain to be relieved from the tedious duty of sitting in the House of Commons till the early hours of the morning.

AN incident quaintly illustrating the rigid strictness with which Magyar non-commissioned officers are wont to carry out, to the very letter, the instructions contained in the Imperial Royal Military Code has lately occurred. A private soldier died in the barrack infirmary at Kaschau, and his body, in due course, was consigned to the grave with the customary military honours. It was observed, however, by a superior officer present at the ceremony of interment, that the firing party following the coffin marched into the cemetery with fixed bayonets contrary to the established military usage in similar cases. As soon as the burial rites had been concluded he sent for the sergeant commanding the party, and asked him with some asperity, "Whether he did not know that it was contrary to regulations for a funeral escort to march with fixed bayonets ?" Standing stiffly at the salute the conscientious sergeant replied, "Yes, sir ; I am quite aware of that. But I beg respectfully to report that the deceased, during his illness and at the time of his death, was under arrest. It was therefore the duty of his escort to fix bayonets."

A WORK has just appeared at St. Petersburg, under the title of "Anglo-Afghanskaya Rasprya," "The Anglo-Afghan Conflict,"—dealing in a very hostile spirit with English operations in Afghanistan. The author, Colonel Scobeleff, of the Russian Etat Major, deals with the construction of the railway to Kandahar. Recalling to the mind of his readers the enormous loss of camels which General Stewart sustained during the early operations of the Afghan war, and which he criticises severely in his work, Colonel Scobeleff goes on to narrate the steps taken to construct a line to Kandahar. He characterises the action of the Indian authorities as being "full of energy," and notes the fact that the Sibi section was laid down at the rate of a mile and a quarter a day. Then noting the completion of the first 150 miles, he says : "The completion of this section of the Kandahar railway, shortening the line of communications of the southern column by more than 150 miles, may be considered the most important strategical success of the English at the Afghan seat of war. Their operations in South Afghanistan rested on a sure foundation ; hence their military success could not be but attended by results of a solid and durable character.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 28.

WE have had a semi-panic on the Stock Exchange since my last which may lead to serious consequences, although fortunately no great harm has been done yet beyond the range of the stock markets. The source of trouble is, as too often before has been the case, America, where long continued and exuberant prosperity led to rampant speculation, and that in its turn has brought on the customary collapse of inflated prices. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, whose capital is £22,000,000, stopped payment on Saturday last, bringing down with it a large Pennsylvanian coal and iron company which was really its double, and of course at the same time many firms, large and small, of stockbrokers and others. The shares and bonds of the railroad had a prodigious tumble, the former of 16 and the latter of 30 per cent., and all other American stocks, with nearly al English and foreign receded in sympathy. I the mischief were confined to the Stock Exchange it might not greatly matter, but there is always a danger of the evil spreading when, as at present, there has been a large amount of needless speculation. The American railway system is sound enough ; in fact it should be exceptionally prosperous, as every line has done an enormous business for more than a year past, and even if the position were not so good failures in railways are not like failures of banks as general credit is hardly touched. Nor if, as seems probable, there should be a wholesale clearing out of weak speculators on both sides of the Atlantic need that matter much. Business in the main would be little affected. But the incident is, nevertheless, unpleasant to us for a two-fold reason. One or two firms here which are largely bound up with American railway finance may be involved so deeply as to have serious consequences ; and next, even if that danger is escaped the work of railway extension in America, upon which we were counting for continuous improvement in our iron industry, will be curtailed, if not exactly stopped. A cessation of this demand could not come at a more inconvenient time. The lull in the activity which was so conspicuous four or five months since had given rise to some anxiety as to the chances of the revival being resumed, and anxiety must now give place to certainty that the revival will not continue on anything like the same scale. The novelty in the situation is that the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company was not only an iron manufacturer, but also the owner of the largest coal property in the United States. It was therefore one of the great Pennsylvanian rivals to our iron masters, and in that capacity was one of the movers in the reduction of price which has nearly shut out our iron now from the American markets. If the company's failure were to mean the cessation of its work as a producer nothing could be better for the English iron industry ; it would simply be freed from a big rival. But the failure will have the very opposite effect. The works will all be carried on under a receivership, and probably more will be produced than ever in order to secure the means for paying off some of the pressing liabilities. There is no probability under such circumstances of prices rising sufficiently to admit English iron at a profit after paying the enormous duties, even if the consumption of iron went on augmenting, whereas for the reason previously mentioned it will diminish. The United States were committed to the construction of 12,000 more miles of railway this year, all of which was really wanted, and might very soon, with such harvests as they are getting and such emigration as is in progress, have proved reproductive. But in order to make so many miles of railroad capital was wanted, and neither in England nor in the United States will investors be found to subscribe for either the bond or share capital of new lines with the fate of the Philadelphia and Reading before them. In consequence many of these lines will not be made and less iron will be wanted. With this in prospect, full production and diminished consumption, I leave your readers to guess the outlook for British iron-masters who have in one quarter alone, Glasgow, 180,000 tons more in stock than they had this time last year.

The other point to which I have referred, the effect of the failure on the credit of certain firms here is a delicate one to touch, but it cannot quite be avoided. One large firm has been talked about with bated breath, for if it were to be pulled down much more than the market for American railway stocks would be in question. I can say no more about it at present than that, it is hoped, this particular house will ride out the storm in safety ; should it have to succumb we are promised not only a good failure, but financing "disclosures" as well. Independently of these collateral issues, however, the stoppage of the Philadelphia and Reading Company taught a lesson which, it is to be hoped, will not be forgotten by any railway managers. The company was ruined by its floating debt ; debt contracted in purchasing its enormous coal properties. It had numerous promissory notes floating about, and, as a rule, it never had much difficulty in renewing them. But the story is, that one or two big American speculators, having a mind to "break down" prices of railway stocks in order to "get in" on lower terms, concerted a "run" upon the company by purchasing a lot of its promissory notes, and then arranging to present them for payment, absolutely refusing to renew them. Payment being impossible the notes were protested, and then the President of the line applied for a receiver in order to protect the property. Here was a case in which from sheer bad management a formidable danger was allowed to come to a head, and a tempting opportunity given to unscrupulous gamblers to play the part of "wreckers." Their object of course was gained. It was not easy to break down prices by the ordinary instrumentality of false rumours, or heavy sales, alone ; but the stoppage of the Reading Company coming suddenly caused a panic, and this was sufficient to enable the speculative sellers to buy back at a handsome profit. Of all the English investors in American railways, and their name is legion, few had the slightest notion that such risks as these attended the dabblers in such securities, and it is to be expected the warning will not be thrown away.

What added to the depression on the London Stock Exchange this week was the increasing stringency in the money market. The open market discount rates are now quite up to the Bank of England minimum of 3 per cent., and a considerable demand has thus been thrown upon the Bank itself, reviving the discussion as to a possible advance in the minimum. It may seem odd to associate stringency with money at only 3 per cent., but the fact is that there is very little unemployed money about, and a slight extra demand would quite absorb it. In these circumstances the banks are very chary about lending, and it is a question with many borrowers not of paying more or less, but of getting accommodation at any price. If trade were really to revive, the discount rate would soon mount to 4 or 5 per cent., and people who know this are unwilling to enter more deeply into speculative purchases of any stocks or commodities. Moreover, credit is curtailed by the failures in Mincing Lane. These have not been serious as yet, perhaps £300,000 would cover all the liabilities of the four or five firms known to have come down ; but they are supposed to be only fore-runners of far more serious ones, as produce does not rise in value. The last stoppage announced was that of Clement, Colman and Co., drug and dry saltery brokers, whose debts are said to be about £30,000. Colman is a son of the great mustard manufacturer of Norwich, but has not been above half a dozen years in business, and his losses, like those of the unfortunate man who shot himself a fortnight since, are understood to have arisen from operations in shell-lac. The common and not unfair inference is, if such are the consequences of the fall in value of one small article like shell-lac, what must have been the losses by more important commodities, such as tea, sugar, hemp, and others ? Of course these are known to have been enormous, and the sufferers in many cases can hardly face the results with impunity. The banks are therefore cautious, and cheap although money apparently is, the market is stringent to all but the very best borrowers.

The slight "scare" in the shares of the Oriental Bank, caused by Dr. Thom's circular which was referred to in my last, may be said to be now over, the market price having returned to 20, at which it is pretty steady. The doctor sent out a second but smaller circular, commenting upon a note which the manager of the bank had written to one of the papers here ; and in this he makes the significant statement that the circular is merely the fore-runner of "a full true and particular account of the O. B. C. from its inception to the present hour." He adds :—"Whether the scandal needs such a *coup de grace* or not will depend on the effect of the partial dose already administered," which looks as if the doctor was prepared to go to any extremity. I suppose nothing short of a complete change in the administration and directorate will satisfy him, and it is needless to say, that he will not get this, let him circulate ever so widely.

The wool sales now in progress have somewhat disappointed expectation. At the opening they were animated and a good rise was established, but this was mainly due to the Continental purchasers, who came forward in considerable numbers and as soon as their numbers diminished so did prices. The Liverpool sales of East India wool which began on Monday last and will close to-morrow shows the same features as the London Colonial wool sales. The attendance is fair, but the tone is not very good, and prices as compared with March rates show an average fall of 10 per cent., principally marked in the case of the better classes. The number of bales to be sold is 28,000.

The Blackburn strike being over, there is a slightly better feeling in the cotton market, although it cannot be said that the trade are buying at all freely. On one day this week, indeed, the sales were only 3,000 bales, and they have seldom exceeded 7,000. There is no life anywhere, I am sorry to say, either in the cotton or the woollen industry ; which is all the more remarkable, considering what was expected after the general election should be over. The lassitude seems to settle down upon every branch of business, aggravated by disappointment at the want of response to the first improvement which appeared to be making such good progress three months ago. Meanwhile we are daily told that although the industries of Great Britain are making no sort of substantial progress those of the Continents are flourishing. The strikes at Roubaux, Rheims and other places in the north of France are the outcome of prosperity, and M. Rouher who, with Mr. Cobden, negotiated the Treaty of Commerce in 1860, told the Chamber of Deputies a week or two since in an elaborate speech on the tariff that the French cotton industry was never more prosperous than it is at this moment. Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, and Austria give equally favourable accounts, all, be it observed, big countries blessed with Protective tariffs. Is it surprising that in these circumstances the Reciprocity theorists in this country make converts to their views ? A Bradford man was calling on me yesterday whose story was to the following effect :—A few years since he was partner in a firm which shipped Yorkshire woollen goods to the Spanish, Italian, and Austrian markets. First Spain, then Italy, and lastly Austria, imposed duties on that class of goods which absolutely excluded them from these markets, and the firm's business was practically gone. This gentleman, having means of his own and a fortune through his wife, then retired from the firm sooner than lose any more money and went to live at Brighton, where he does nothing beyond now and then amusing himself by a little spec on the Stock Exchange. As he put it the only chance left to such a firm as his after these hostile tariffs were inaugurated was to transfer their capital to the countries so protected, or give up business altogether. He was in a position to adopt the latter alternative, but to the much more numerous class that must go on working the dilemma is painful enough. These persons do not require any education in political economy to tell them where the shoe pinches, and all the economical authorities that ever lived from Adam Smith downwards will fail to persuade them that what other countries are able to do with advantage to themselves is improper, or undesirable, or inequitable, in the case of Great Britain.

The P. and O. Company's half yearly report is issued this afternoon in anticipation of the meeting to be held on the 4th proximo. No accounts are given, as these are not submitted until December, but the directors looking to the operations of the half year recommend a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable on and after the 24th proximo. The company has received considerable advantage from the commercial rebound which took place last autumn, but the improvement has not yet been extensive enough to restore the revenue to a proper level. The directors, however, are glad to report a change for the better, although they at the same time point out that the expenditure also is increased.

A new steamer of 3,600 tons is to be purchased from Messrs. Doxford and Co., of Sunderland, and a tender has been accepted from Caird and Co. of Dumbarton for two vessels of nearly 5,000 tons and 850 nominal horse power to be the largest and swiftest the company have yet built.

THIRD CLASS ACCOMMODATION ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I write a few words in corroboration of what your correspondent "S. S. B." asserts anent the G. I. P. Railway Company. I simply echo "S. S. B.'s" words and sentiments. I, too, was a traveller on Thursday last by the train which leaves Poona at 11-45 a.m. I was not a little surprised to see the way in which accommodation is provided for third class passengers. I found hundreds of third class ticket-holders waiting in eager expectancy to get into the carriages. But the limited number of these carriages precluded all possibility of making room for every one. The carriages were choked up with passengers and a large number of ticket-holders were left on the station to go by the train following. If the station master had had the welfare of these poor people at heart, he could have added a few carriages for their convenience. The same thing occurred at other stations. At the Narel station a few Europeans could not get room in the first and second class carriages. The train was detained for them for more than fifteen minutes and somehow or other accommodation was provided for them.

Fort, June 15. EYE-WITNESS.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been called to a statement which appeared in my telegram of the 2nd December, 1878, to the *Times of India*, giving an account of the preliminary operations before the Peiwar Kotal. The statement I allude to is to this effect : "Captain Reid, 29th P. N. I., has been severely wounded in the back."

I now wish to correct this statement and to remove any misapprehensions it may have created. The facts are these :—On the 28th November, 1878, Captain Reid was wounded by the flanking fire of the enemy from the crags high up to his right, while leading his company against the front of the Afghan position on the Peiwar range, and not during the retirement which afterwards took place that day. The medical board which, in March 1879, invalided Captain Reid to England, reported that "he had received a very severe and dangerous gun shot wound of the loins, fifteen inches in length, from an Enfield bullet, fired from a stockade on his right. The bullet entered on the right side of the spine and was cut out, lower down three and a half inches above the left hip joint."

THE LATE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF *TIMES OF INDIA*, KOORUM FIELD FORCE.

Byculla Hotel, June 13.

FORGED BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the forged bill of exchange case lately decided by the Small Cause Court, your correspondent in your yesterday's issue has favoured Bombay bankers with a warning, which amounts to this, that they should not honour any draft endorsed in Goa or any foreign country without due inquiry being made as to its genuineness, or without consular attestation. Now the first course is the right one for every careful banker to take ; as to the second, I do not think bankers would be so regardless of their own interests as to force their constituents to an additional expense of several rupees, to avoid which the latter would seek other channels for transmitting their money. This part of "Observer's" warning if carried out, while it goes to warn the pockets of a constat, will certainly be detrimental to banks. The above solitary case, the only one that has occurred since the establishment of judicial courts in this Presidency, cannot be put forward as a sufficient cause to force the public in general to a new sacrifice.

Bombay, June 15. EMPTY POCKET.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, Dave Carson's farewell benefit, 9 p.m.
Town Hall, Afternoon Concert, 5-30 p.m.
Temple Bar, Concert 9 p.m.
Town Hall, Bench of Justices meeting, 5 p.m.
Band, H. M.'s 2-11th Regt., Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 14th instant :—Normandy from London. Yesterday :—Maharanee (s), Calcutta ; Clara (s), Liverpool ; and Petriana (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Antelope to Falmouth ; Benefactress, Narakel ; and Umballa, Kurrachee.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamships Cohanim and Umballa entered the Prince's Dock on Monday last.

A VAGRANT.—J. C. Williams, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. C. P. Cooper, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

ASSAULT.—Mooma Dya was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Manoo Jooda. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—Koossal Yessoo was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for conveying or removing from the Dadur distillery a quantity of country liquor without a permit from the Collector of Bombay.

ALLEGED THEFT.—Succaram Balsett, residing at the New Foras Road, reported to the police yesterday, that silver ornaments and cash of the aggregate value of Rs 110 were stolen from a bag during his absence from home. Police enquiries are in progress.

THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—Shaik Ismail Mahomed was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a quantity of iron nails, valued at 2 annas, the property of the Bombay Port Trust. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING AT GOA.—On the 5th instant, a labourer, who was tilling the field at Benaulim (Goa) was struck by lightning and together with a team of bullocks was killed on the spot. Some people who were at a little distance from him were stunned and fell to the ground, but soon regained consciousness.

ACCIDENT.—Pandoorung Gunnoo, a bricklayer, whilst at work on the 3rd floor of a house in course of construction at Syed Abdool Raymon Street on Monday last at noon overbalanced and fell off from a height of about twenty-five feet. He sustained serious injuries to his person, and was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for treatment, but declined to remain there.

THEFT BY A SOLDIER.—John William Jones, a gunner of No. 8 Battery 11th Brigade Royal Artillery, stationed at Colaba, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing a dog, valued at Rs. 50, belonging to Mr. Pile, of Messrs. Badham, Pile and Co., on or about the 30th April last. The prisoner after stealing the dog sold it to a Parsee shopkeeper in the Fort. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFTS.—James DeSouza *alias* Daniel Pedro De Souza was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing an umbrella, valued at Re. 1, the property of Ramchunder Trimbuck, and was sentenced to two months rigorous imprisonment.—Aba Allarukia was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee on three separate charges of theft of gold ornaments and cash belonging to three different parties. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

ELLICHPUR.—A correspondent writing from Ellichpur says the monsoon burst gently there at 5 p. m. on the 12th inst. There was no thunder and no lightning, and only slight showers. There has been another robbery at Ellichpur, several articles of jewellery and some clothes having been stolen from a P. W. D. maistry. No trace of the thieves can be found, and our correspondent hints that the police are not quite so active as they might be.

THE HOUSE OF HOPE.—The report of this institution for 1879 states that during the last year the Home has been under the able superintendence of Miss Miles ; that during the three years of its existence the Home has given shelter to 17 women and 5 children ; of these there are now in the Home 3 women ; returned to families 12 women and 1 child ; left 2 women and two children ; died in the Home 1 woman and 1 child. At the present time there are 7 women in the Home.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the band of H. M.'s 2-11th Regiment at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening at 5-45 (weather permitting) :—

March		
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe.
Values	Die Fraue	Gungl.
Selection	Le Puits D'Amour	B ife.
Waltz	Schein	Gung'l.
Galop	Schlau	Labulk.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE LATE BOILER EXPLOSION AT THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES MILL.—The magisterial enquiry into the boiler explosion case at the New Prince of Wales Mills was commenced at the Girgaum Police Court on Monday last before Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee. The engineer, Mr. Samuel Fresborough, was charged under section 304A and 287 of the Indian Penal Code, with the offences of causing death by rash or negligent act. Mr. Cleveland, the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution ; Mr. Conroy, Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Conroy, appeared for the accused; and Mr. Tobin, solicitor, was present to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Prince of Wales Mill Company. Mr. Temuljee Dhunjeebhoy, the manager of the New Prince of Wales Mills, was examined at some length and his evidence was similar to that adduced before the Coroner. The case was then adjourned for further hearing till to-morrow (Thursday). Yesterday afternoon the Magistrate visited the mills and examined the exploded boiler. Mr. Moylan, the Boiler Inspector to Government, and Mr. Conroy, solicitor, were also present on the occasion.

THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE annual meeting was held yesterday of the members of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Mr. F. Mathew presiding. Mr. H. Sadasewjee, the Secretary, read the following report :—

The directors have the pleasure to submit to the members a report of the operations of the institute during the past year. The appointments of new directors in place of those who resigned or left for England have been made as follows. In place of Mr. L. G. Hynes, left for England, Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree was appointed ; and on Mr. H. Conder being elected a vice-president, he being one of the directors who retained his seat, his place in the direction was filled by the appointment of Mr. A. W. Forde, M. I. C. E. During the year under review, 174 works in 3⅞ volumes were bought by the institute as against 93 works in 123 volumes bought in the previous year. Although the sum expended from the general fund in the purchase of books during the last official year amounted to Rs 589-1-7, only an additional sum of Rs. 374-13-0 was spent from the Berkely Bequest of N. Petit Memorial Funds in the purchase of scientific engineering books and books on Art, making a total outlay of Rs. 1,163-14-7 on new books during the past year. 23 miscellaneous works and 30 pamphlets were presented to the institute during the year chiefly by the Governments of India, Bombay, Madras, N. W. Provinces, and the Punjab, the Director of Public Instruction, the Civil Engineers' and Mechanical Engineer Institution, the Smithsonian Institute, U. S., and other public individuals and societies, to all of whom the directors tender their best thanks. From the accounts of books taken out of the library it would appear that members draw on an average 83 volumes or numbers each per annum. Out of 8,406 books catalogued, it was discovered that up to 31st December 1879, 106 volumes were missing. For binding and repairing books, a book binder has been permanently engaged at Rs. 5 per mensem. A sum of Rs. 87 has been realized by the sale of old newspapers. The financial position of the institute is satisfactory. There has been a net increase in the receipts and decrease in the disbursements. From 1st April 1879 to 31st March 1880, Rs. 239-6-0 have been received on account of subscriptions which amount together with Rs. 266-12-6 from the previous year's balance, has been appropriated to the purchase of scientific and engineering works. From 1st April 1879 to 31st March 1880 Rs. 39.14-0 have been received on account of interest, which amount, together with that of the previous year's interest Rs. 28-12-6 has been appropriated to the purchase of books on Art. The accounts of the institute have been audited by Messrs. E. T. Baker and Gokuldass Jugmoundas, and found correct, to whom the best thanks the directors are due. The directors tender their best thanks to Messrs. W. Wells and W. Peadlebury for scrutinising the voting list.

It was proposed by Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, seconded by Mr. J. R. Daxbury, and resolved, "That the report now read be adopted, and that it be printed and circulated amongst the members."

It was proposed by Mr. W. S. S. Solomon seconded by Mr. Babajee Gopall, and resolved, "That the accounts of the institute for the past year be approved and passed."

It was proposed by Mr. E G. Ganly, seconded by Mr. Gocouldass Jugmohundas, and resolved, "That the thanks of the members are due to the president, vice-presidents, directors, the secretary, and treasurers for the past year.

The proceedings then terminated.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 14th June 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·645
Temperature of the Air	86·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·1
Dew Point	76·7
Relative humidity of Air	739
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloaded =8)	3·1
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	82·4
General Direction of Wind	W. WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	322
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	4·36
" " " year	4·39

" From midnight to midnight.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMIT

perhaps imperceptibly; but this retrospect, while taking us through some little known chapters of history, will make the whole of the past sufficiently clear.

The conquest of Siberia, which the Cossack Irmak had begun in the 16th century, was completed before the year 1650 by the annexation of the country lying to the north of the Amour, and by the subjection of the more important Tungusian tribes. Almost simultaneously with the establishment of the present dynasty upon the throne of Pekin, Russia, therefore became directly interested in the condition of the northern dependencies of China, and of the great high road through Kiachta and Kalgan to the capital. A chain of forts, of which Albazin and Kamarskaiastrog—or simply Astrog—were the principal, was constructed along the new frontier, and steps were taken, not only to defend what had been won, but also to turn the new possessions to the best account for the advancement of commerce. At first the Manchus were either indifferent to the movements of Russia—although a Russian Envoy had visited Pekin as early as 1656—or too much occupied in establishing their position in China to assert their rights on the Amour; and it may be doubted whether they would have directed their attention as soon as they did to this quarter if the successes of the Jungarian prince Galdan had not supplied a stronger incentive than the activity of a small body of Russian traders and adventurers. Be that as it may, however, it was not until the year 1680, when the Emperor Khanghi had been 20 years upon the throne, that events in this quarter reached a crisis. A large Chinese army had marched beyond the Great Wall in consequence of the war with Galdan, and Kanghi's power had been rendered incontestable among the Khalkas by its victories on the Kerulon. Doubtless it seemed an intolerable insult to the successful ruler that there should be in his close neighbourhood a people who were independent, if not absolutely hostile to him. The army on the spot supplied a ready means for carrying out his wishes, and a detachment was accordingly sent to attack the fort at Astrog. The garrison held out bravely, and the Chinese were forced to retreat with some loss. They soon returned, however, in greater strength, and, disregarding the smaller fort at Astrog, laid siege to Albazing, the principal stronghold of the Russians. The garrison was obliged to surrender, and was sent to Pekin, where it became the nucleus of a Russian colony, and the fort was razed to the ground. Discouraged by this disaster, the troops in the other forts evacuated their positions and withdrew. The Chinese army was shortly afterwards summoned away by the outbreak of a fresh war with Galdan; and within a year after these reverses the Russians returned and rebuilt their fort at Albazin. The local Chinese forces again attacked it, but their efforts produced little or no result. Reinforcements were sent from Pekin, but Kanghi, much occupied with graver matters elsewhere, wanted peace, and sent at the same time two missionaries, one of whom was Father Gerbillon, to negotiate a truce with the Russians. A treaty was concluded and signed on the 7th of September, 1689, by the terms of which several Russian forts were destroyed and their territory restricted to the northern side of the Ergon, a tributary of the Amour. "Perpetual peace between the two Empires" was also declared, and, although the peace is not likely to prove "perpetual," this treaty of Nipchu still deserves to be considered most successful in its aims. It was, in particular, a triumph for Chinese diplomacy, as it secured all the ends that could have been obtained by war.

In 1692 Peter the Great sent an envoy to Pekin for the purpose of acquiring more correct information about the Chinese Empire; but nothing is known of the fortunes of this mission beyond the brief official report that "the Emperor Kanghi gave it a very flattering reception." The Chinese continued to carry on their systematic policy of opposing by every means in their power the commencement of a land trade with Russia. The Mongols were incited to encroach beyond the frontier, and early in the last century, Albazin was again taken and its garrison sent to Pekin to join the prisoners previously settled there. These flagrant breaches of the treaty of Nipchu excited less indignation in the mind of the Russian Government because the scene was so remote from their view, but they so far operated on Peter that he determined to send a fresh mission to Pekin. M. Ismaloff was appointed Ambassador, and M. de Lange, the historian of the mission, his secretary. This was the most graciously received of all the Russian embassies. Ismaloff made a very favourable impression upon the aged Kanghi, and when he left De Lange was permitted to remain as the representative of the Russian Government. The Chinese Ministers soon showed by their acts that they did not approve the affability of the Emperor. De Lange was unable to procure any concessions in matters of trade, and to all his complaints the Chinese officials made the uniform reply that "trade was a matter of little consequence and regarded by them with contempt." The natural shrewdness of the people showed itself in the assertion that "these merchants come here to enrich themselves, not our people." De Lange was glad enough to withdraw in the company of the only caravan that arrived from Russian territory, and in his last interview he received what may be called the *ultimatum* of the Pekin Cabinet on the question of the relations with Russia, which was to the effect that "no transactions should be carried on between the two nations except upon the frontiers." The deaths of the two Emperors Peter and Kanghi occurring shortly after the withdrawl of M. de Lange, a favourable opportunity was afforded for reverting to the amicable consideration of the question, which had again assumed an unsatisfactory aspect in consequence of events on the Mongol frontier and the sudden departure of the Czar's representative from Pekin, without having recourse to the extreme measures for which Russia was then ill-prepared.

Kanghi's successor, Yung Ching, was a man of peace; and in 1728 a second treaty was concluded at Kiachta. In many respects this new arrangement only ratified those already in force, but the mere ratification was a point gained by the Russians. There were other concessions, of which that included in the fifth article was not the least noteworthy. By this clause in the treaty, which was the handiwork of Count Vladislavitch, Russia obtained the right to build a church and to have a small mission consisting of ten persons at Pekin. The Chinese Government pays most of the expenses connected with this establishment, and the Russians sent periodically from Siberia learn the Manchu and Chinese languages under the easiest and most favourable conditions. Nominally, all the members of this resident mission should be changed every ten years; but, as a matter of fact, they generally remain a considerably longer period. The treaty of Kiachta was not less remarkable for defining the regulations which were to guide the caravan trade; and the rule was laid down that a caravan of not more than 200 persons might proceed every three years to the capital. The trade which is carried on under the provisions of this treaty has now become very extensive, although it remains hampered by the fact that the transactions are those of barter, and not purchase. The effect produced by the provisions of the Kiachta treaty on the mind of the Chinese can be best judged by their sending a return embassy to St. Petersburg. Until quite recently this was the only embassy the Chinese Government had ever sent abroad; and of course mandarins of only the second order were despatched to represent the Bogdo Khan at the Court of the Emperor of the Oros. They reached St. Petersburg in the year 1733, and returned laden with presents. The Chinese had even then by no means come to the conclusion that it was desirable that trade with Russia should be fostered. They continued to throw impediments in the way of the Russian merchants, who at last began to be indifferent to the subject, when they found that they often had to dispose of their goods at half the price they intended. As a consequence of this dissatisfaction, and a proof at the same time of the covert hostility of the Chinese authorities, the caravan was only sent every six years in the interval between 1733 and 1762; and then the Empress Catherine II. abolished the caravan trade altogether, making commercial relations with China through Kiachta free to all Russian subjects.

The relations between the two Governments continued to be of an unsatisfactory character, while the conquests of the Emperor Keen Lung in Eastern Turkestan made it more than ever necessary that there should be a friendly understanding between them. The tone which the Chinese adopted towards the Russians was, as an official document expressed it, that of an "elder brother;" but the question was gradually finding a simpler solution. The trade with Pekin, which to be successful required the approval of the Chinese Government, was steadily declining, but in its place, securing all the practical objects of the larger undertaking, a very considerable land traffic was springing up at Kiachta and Miamachin, and has gone on increasing year by year. In 1809, a Russian envoy, Count Golotken, was turned back at the Great Wall and refused permission to proceed to Pekin because he declined to perform the "prostration ceremony." The Ko-to-see, as the Chinese call the Russians, then attempted to establish trade relations with China by sea, but they met with little success and no encouragement to persevere. The Government categorically refused to allow Russia to trade with their subjects otherwise than through Kiachta. Eleven years afterwards another mission, of which M. Timkowski had the charge, was sent to Pekin to bring back the mission despatched in 1809, and M. Timkowski has left us a very interesting description of Pekin and the Chinese as they appeared to him. The same kind of diplomatic intercourse continued until the time of the war with the European Powers in 1859; and the only event of any importance in the interval was the treaty of Kuldja, signed in 1851, for the regulation of the trade in Eastern Turkestan. In 1859-60, Russia's astute representative at Pekin, General Ignatieff, figured as the sympathizer and well-wisher of the Chinese; but he did not scruple to avail himself of the prostration that beset the Pekin Court after the triumph of the allies by demanding the surrender to Russia of the maritime province of Manchuria, the value of which had been discovered at the time of the Crimean war. The Chinese were unable to refuse compliance with this demand, and the Russian frontier was accordingly advanced to the close vicinity of Corea and the important city of Moukden. Of all the Powers, Russia, the reputed friend of the Chinese, probably gained the most by the war of 1860; but it only required a return of confidence to reveal to the Chinese Ministers the one-sidedness of Russia's sympathy. Notwithstanding this, there was still ostensibly the closest friendship between the two States; and when, in 1871, Russia stepped in and put down the independent ruler Abdul Oghlan in the lost Chinese province of Kuldja, this was supposed to have dictated the pledge given at Pekin that the occupation of Kuldja was only temporary, and that as soon as a Chinese army of sufficient strength to maintain order was sent it should be restored. It was not until two years ago, when the Chinese army had recovered all the other lost provinces, that they discovered that the Russians would not prove as good as their word. On that point it is unnecessary to say anything here; but from this retrospect it may be apparent that the question between Russia and China is a much larger one than the mere Kuldja difficulty. That is only one, if the most pressing, phase of the problem how the relations of two great and warlike countries are to be conducted when they have a common frontier for thousands of miles, and when that frontier is not only in many places vague, but a permanent testimony to the triumphs of one State over the other. The Chinese not unnaturally resent the actual condition of their borders for that reason as well as for others. They see in the large garrison in Russian Manchuria a menace to their capital and their northern metropolis—Moukden—as well as a hidden danger with regard to Corea; nor are they better satisfied with the present state of things further west in Mongolia and Kobdo. The Kuldja difficulty has revived all these kindred matters; but it does not appear that its solution in favour of China would alone suffice to finally dispose of the complication that has arisen between the two Governments. The suspicions of China are fully aroused, and she seems to be quite determined not to rest until she is satisfied that she has little or nothing to fear on her northern and western frontiers.

REPORTING BY TELEPHONE.

A new method of reporting the late debates of the House of Commons—those, namely, which are continued after midnight—has within the last few days been brought into operation in the office of *The Times*; and some account of the method employed will probably be of interest to the public. There has for some time been a tendency among the most prominent public men to deliver their parliamentary speeches at very late hours, and this, together with the despatch of the first morning trains from the London termini an hour earlier than formerly, has placed great difficulties in the way of Parliamentary reporting. After about 1 o'clock in the morning to produce in time for the early edition a full report of a speech, however important it might be, became a matter of extreme difficulty, and after 2 the record of proceedings became necessarily a mere abstract. The inevitable curtailment of the reports has been felt as a grievance by many members of the House, and has been one cause of the efforts recently made, by appointing Select Committees and otherwise, to get a better provision for the publication of the debates. But these difficulties seem now to be in a fair way to yield—sufficiently at least for all practical purposes—to the increased powers of work which have been afforded by the judicious application of modern scientific inventions.

The first step in this direction must undoubtedly be ascribed to the increased rapidity of setting up type, which has been one to the employment of a machine as a substitute for the manual labour of the compositor. The most skilful workman, setting up type by hand, would not exceed a general average of about 40 lines per hour, or a *maximum* rate of 50 lines per hour during short periods of great pressure; but the machine, in which the types are brought down and placed in position by striking upon keys something like those of a piano or organ, enables a fair workman to attain an average speed of 100 lines an hour even when composing from manuscript, which he has to read for himself; and this speed can be doubled, or nearly so, when the operator assisted by a reader, and thus composes from dictation. The original form of the machine in use at this office was introduced here soon after the Franco-German war, and has ever since been undergoing such modifications in detail as experience has from time to time suggested, until it has now reached a state of very great efficiency. It has for some time been the custom to transmit the foreign intelligence from Paris, Vienna, and Berlin to this office by means of Hughes's printing telegraph, and to dictate the contents of the telegraphic slip to a compositor at the machine. By this combination remarkable facilities in dealing with late manuscript have been obtained, and it has been possible to carry on the work of typesetting almost to the time of going to press; but the copy received from the House was necessarily somewhat delayed while the reporter transcribed his notes and in transmission. The compositor was compelled to lag behind the actual progress of the debate, and precious time thus lost at each step of the process mounted up in the end to a considerable total.

At this stage in the history of the matter the telephone was brought into actual operation as a means of verbal communication between distant points; and the conductors of this journal, having obtained permission from the Metropolitan Board of Works to lay down the necessary wires in the subway of the Embankment, formed a new connexion between the House of Commons and the office and placed one of Edison's loud-speaking telephones at either end. The immediate result of this arrangement has been to bring the compositor at the machine into direct communication with the Parliamentary Reporter at the House, and to enable the debates to be reported and printed from half to three-quarters of an hour later than had previously been possible. The notes made by the reporter can be read directly into the telephone receiver in a room adjoining the gallery, either by the reporter himself when relieved or by another person employed for the purpose; and the compositor, at his machine in the office, sits with his ears in juxtaposition with the other terminal of the instrument. The plan which has been found the most efficacious for the purpose of shutting out distracting sounds of other kinds is to place the disc of the telephone above and behind the compositor, and then to arrange two tubes, each with two trumpet-shaped extremities, in such a manner that these extremities are applied at one end to the two sides of the telephone disc and at the other end to the two ears of the compositor. The compositor is also furnished with a speaking instrument, with a key for ringing a bell, and with a bell which is rung from the House; a simple code of bell signals, consisting of one, two, or three strokes, sufficing for the ordinary requirements of each message. The compositor announces by the bell that he is ready, receives a sentence, strikes the bell to indicate that he understands it, sets up the type with his machine, strikes the bell again for the reader to continue his dictation, and so on until the work is carried as far as time will allow. If there is any doubt or difficulty about the words, a bell signal will cause them to be repeated, or explanations can be sought and received by direct vocal communication. In this power, indeed, resides one of the chief advantages of the method, and one which ought to lead to greater accuracy than has ever previously been attainable. The names of people, places, &c., can be spelt out letter by letter if there is any doubt about them.

Telephonic reporting is as yet only in its infancy, and the present mechanical and personal arrangements will no doubt be modified in many respects. Enough has been done, however, to show the complete practicability of the method, which seems to hold out great possibilities of further development. There are certain impediments still in the way, arising from the difficulty of protecting the telephone wires against the disturbances caused by induced currents, and also from the effect of certain kinds of vibration in confusing or overpowering the transmitted sounds; but these are matters of detail, which either are, or certainly soon will be, in a fair way to be overcome. A difficulty of another kind arose from the action of the Post-Office, which, in the interests of its rival or supposed monopoly, at first placed every possible hindrance in the way of the application of the telephone to reporting purposes. This opposition, however, could not be sustained; and it will not be surprising if, before long, the direct communication between the reporter and the compositor, by which, even now, we are able materially to extend the time available for reporting in the House, should be rendered equally applicable to speeches delivered in every part of the kingdom. Our predecessors in former times endeavoured to supply early intelligence by methods which have long been superseded; and it seems not unlikely that the fully written transcripts of the reporter may be gathered before long to the special steamers and the relays of post horses which were the instruments of the greatest enterprise of the last generation.—*Times.*

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of valuable household furniture at Clare Road, Byculla, close to Messrs. Hamilton and Co., Undertakers.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Clare Road, Byculla, on SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., the valuable household furniture, the property of the late Mr. Jamsetjee Hormusjee Pestonjee Bottlewalla, the same comprises carved blackwood round tables, wardrobes, clothes presses, chests of drawers, chiffoniers, screens, teapoys, writing desks, bedsteads, camp cots, sofa couches, arm and without arm chairs, easy chairs, iron safe, pictures, vase lamps, &c.

The property will be on view from to-morrow.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 21st instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

Ex H. S. Corsica.

An Invoice of English made iron bedstead 6½ feet long by 3½ and 5 feet wide.
6 Mahogany toilet glasses 24 by 18 with boxes.
6 " " with twisted pillars and marble tops 24 by 18.
1 Westley Richard's carbine, barrel by Witworth.

On MONDAY next, the 21st instant, sale commencing at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Marine Street, Fort, near their auction room, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, &c., of which full particulars will be given hereafter, and which will be on view three days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, and the following days, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Jackeria Mandvi, without the Fort, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs J—mseejee and Co., Provision Merchants. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kassara Bunder.

About 100 superior Moulmein Teak Squares in small lots to suit purchasers.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 30 Arthur Road, near Tardeo, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass, and porcelain wares, a mahogany square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, &c., the property of a gentleman proceeding to England.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT MAZAGON.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, near the Bazar, on SATURDAY the 26th inst., at 2 p.m., the household furniture, &c., the property of the late Mr. Merwanjee Edulje Tavaria.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th June, 1880.

NOTICES.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS.

WEIGHING 80 lbs. Price Rs. 75. Can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

M. F. CASH AND CO.
(IN LIQUIDATION).

AS some of the up-country Customers indebted to this Firm have, notwithstanding our REPEATED SOLICITATIONS, left their ACCOUNTS UNSETTLED, and as we are to WIND UP the affairs of the Company soon, we hereby beg to give them FINAL NOTICE that if they will FAIL to PAY IN their DEBTS WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date hereof, we shall be under the painful necessity of either selling all such debts by Public Auction, advertising the names, occupations, and addresses of such defaulters, or adopting such measures as we may be advised.

S. CASH & Co.,
Liquidators.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

TEA! TEA! TEA!

I AM SELLING on the Factory in 4 lbs. lead packets.

Orange Pekoe or Orange Pekoe Mixture at Rs. 1 per lb.
Pekoe or Pekoe do. at as. 14 "
Pekoe Souchong or Pekoe Souchong do. at as. 12 "
Bro. Tea or Bro. Tea do. at as. 8 "

Mailed by V. P. P. Post the tea will stand you less than you now pay for an inferior article at the shops. Same tea in chests at reduced rates write for samples and judge for yourself.

MANAGER BERENAG TEA CO.,
Almora, Kumaon.

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE UNION MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.,
(OF LIVERPOOL.)

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
(OF LONDON.)

INSURANCES in the above Offices granted on *Specie* and on all descriptions of *Produce*, &c., on favourable terms. A liberal discount given to Shippers.

For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle. Agents.

SILVER CREAM.

FOR plating articles of Brass or Copper without the aid of a Battery and for Silvering Harness mount ng, &c., as well as for cleaning all kinds of silver and plated articles.

This preparation is guaranteed not to contain the slightest trace of mercury, and from the simplicity of its application supersedes anything of the kind ever before introduced, it being only necessary to rub it over the article [copper or brass] with a piece of rag or the fingers an i polish with a chamois leather in order to produce a coating of pure silver.

As this cream deposits a coating of pure Metallic silver, articles of that metal cleaned with it increase in weight and value in proportion to the amount of coating received.

Price tle 1-2 and Rs 2-4 per bottle, packing 4 As.

Remittances made in post-go stamps should carry One Anna extra per Rupee to cover discount.

Remittance with Order.

SOLD FOR THE MANUFACTURERS BY
HOWARD & Co.
Who are the Sole Agents.

[3] The "Exchange," Barrackpore, B B. Railway.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

Now Ready

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR JUNE 1880.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
Indian Postage, ½ Anna.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA, Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* GUIDE *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Punjab and Delhi Indus Valley State, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

Price Six pence.

FAMILY HERALD Monthly Part.

The *Illustrated London News* says:—

"The 'Family Herald,' that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

THE FAMILY HERALD.

PURE LITERATURE.

The *Bookseller* says:—

"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's household without fear of consequences, we can recommend the Family Herald.'"

THE FAMILY HERALD.

LEADING ARTICLES AND ESSAYS.

The *British Quarterly Review* says:—"The re is a well considered leading article or essay every week, upon some subject of an instructive or thoughtful character."

THE FAMILY HERALD.

NOVELS AND TALES.

THE *Saturday Review* says:—"Its novels and tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories."

THE FAMILY HERALD,

ANSWERS to CORRESPONDENTS

The *Saturday Review* says:—"The Editor is the confident and coadjutor in every station of life. The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious a romance and a history being embodied in almost each of them."

FAMILY HERALD may be had in Half-Yearly Volumes (6s. 6d.) and in Monthly Parts (6d.) and small percentage over the published price, of all colonial Booksellers and Newsagents; or the Monthly Parts direct from W. Stevens, 421, Strand, London, for 1s., per annum, post free.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£2,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£600,000

LONDON BANKERS,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

London Office, 82, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Dollars 1,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—

Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.

All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Ollequot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 28 0
Heidsick and Co.'s Dry Monopole	" "	" 56 8
Jules Camuset's Champagne, very dry	" 45 0	" "

STILL HOCKS.

FROM G. M. PFEFFINGER SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	" 17 8	" 20 8
Gedesheimer	" 19 8	" 23 8
Liebfraumilch	" 22 0	" 25 0
Steinwein	" 22 0	" "
Hochheimer	" 26 12	" "
Ruedesheimer	" 26 12	" 29 12
Marcobrunner	" 30 8	" 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 8	" "

*BRANDY.

Boulestine & Co's	Rs. 19 0	" "
Muller Freer's Brandy	" 19 0	per doz. qts.
F. Dessandiar & Co. Do.	" 24 0	" "
Do. "	" 28 8	" "
Boulestin "	" 28 8	" "

CLARETS.

FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
Ses Cazones	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Lafite	" 24 0	" "
Chateau Leoville	" 20 0	" "

BEER.

	per doz. pts.
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE	Rs. 4 12 Rs. 5 0
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	" 28 8 " 31 8
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whisky	" 24 0 " "

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 9th February 1880.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT, AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*,

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Re. 1-4; and or single Copy, One Anna.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

For any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficience. and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Masjid.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

JUST RECEIVED A SMALL PARCEL OF REAL HAVANNAHS.

In perfect bouquet and condition.

An early application is respectfully advised.

PRICE LIST.

La Union	per Box of 100,	Rs. 20
El Yndustrial	" " "	20
La Flor de Mayo	" " "	24
La Carolina	" " "	25
Belinda, *Reg: Reina*	" " "	27
El Sol de Cuba	" 50, "	12
La Tuba Rosa	" " "	15
Belinda, *Conchas*	" " "	15

CIGARETTES.

Mild, Medium, and Full Flavored.

Manufactured Daily.

Deliciously fresh.

14 Brands to select from.

Illustrated Price List forwarded on application.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS of all descriptions kept in stock.

TOBACCOS.

Smoking Mixtures, Bird's Eye, Shag, &c., &c.

Manufactured Daily, Fresh and Fresh.

General Price List forwarded on application,

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE,
A COLLECTION OF
LEGISLATIVE ACTS:

USEFUL TO MERCHANTS IN GENERAL.

Full cloth, 8vo. Demy, 400 pp.

PRICE—Rs. 5; INTERLEAVED, Rs. 6-8. *Postage As. 4 Extra.*

COMPRISING:

SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878—With Notifications made by the Government since passing the Act.

CUSTOMS TARIFF ACT, 1875—With Notes, Notifications, and exemptions of articles from Customs duties, which came into force from the 1st April, 1879.

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878—With revised Rules and Notifications made by the Governor-General in Council since passing the Act.

THE OPIUM ACT, 1878—With Rules and Notifications made by the Governor-General in Council since passing the Act.

THE BOMBAY SALT ACT, 1873—With Notifications regarding Shipments of Salt to Calcutta.

THE SALT ACT, 1877.

THE STAMP ACT, 1879—With Notifications and Rules made by the Governor-General in Council since passing the Act.

THE INDIAN PORTS ACT, 1875.

THE NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS ACT, 1876.

THE ARKARI ACT, 1878—With Rules and Notifications made by the Government since passing the Act.

PERIODICAL SURVEY OF STEAM VESSELS ACT 1864—With Rules and Regulations made by the Governor in Council for the guidance of Shipwright and Engineer Surveyors, &c.

THE STEAM VESSEL SURVEY AMENDMENT ACT, 1873

THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST ACT, 1879.

May be had at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office, Meadow Street, Fort

ENTIRE IRON FRAMED PIANOS.

THE ONLY RELIABLE FOR INDIA.

See Illustrated Priced Catalogue.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY, MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature

LEA & PERRINS,

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

THORPE AND COMPANY.

MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	Rs.	15 0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	"	16 0
Leather Cases for do.	"	3 0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash	"	30 0
Do Principal's Apron and Sash	"	33 0
Leather Case for do.	"	4 0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.

18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.

LODGE KIT.

Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.

ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

THORPE AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,

MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

NEW GOODS, LATEST STYLES, in all the NEW SHAPES, just opened out.

Ten Per Cent. Discount for Cash.

LADIES'	Stiff and Soft Felt Hats, in Black, Navy Blue Drab, Dark Green and Brown, a choice assortment, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10-8 each.	
LADIES'	New Plush Gainsborough Hats, now so much worn in Blue Drab, Brown and Black, Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 10-8 each.	
LADIES'	White Helmets and Drab Felt Sun Hats, from Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 15 each.	
LADIES'	Pith Sun Hats and Helmets in all the new shapes, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8-8 each.	
LADIES'	Black Silk Riding Hats with Black Lace Falls, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 16 each.	
LITTLE BOYS'	Sailor Hats of Several Shapes, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6-8.	
GENTS'	Regulation Helmets, Cork on Felt, covered White Doe	20 0
GENTS'	White Helmets, Cork on Felt, covered Drill	15 8
GENTS'	Drab Felt Helmets	13 8
GENTS'	Double Bodied Drab Felt Helmets, with Bulge to form a Puggrie	20 0
GENTS'	Double Bodied Drab Felt Sun Hats	18 8
GENTS'	White-Hunting Hats, Cork on Felt	15 8
GENTS'	Drab Felt McLeod Helmets	12 0
GENTS'	Black Fawn and Drab, Low Round Crown, Hard Felt	each 9 8
GENTS'	Black and Drab Medium, Low Round and Square Crown, Hard Felt	9 8
GENTS'	Black and Drab Soft Felt	9 0
GENTS'	Black Medium, High Round Crown, Felt on Cork, very light	10 8
GENTS'	Black Felt, High Round Crown, to suit gentlemen who do not require a low hat	9 8
GENTS'	Black Silk Dress Hats, Lincoln and Bennett's, best quality	16 8
GENTS'	Drab Dress Hats, Lincoln and Bennett's, best quality	12 8
GENTS'	Seal Skin Caps, with Ear Flaps	7 0
GENTS'	Tweed Hats, new shapes	5 0
GENTS'	Travelling Hats of every shape, Glengary, &c.	

Ten per Cent. Discount for Cash.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE SILVER SPRING SNAKE BANGLE BRACELET.

THE peculiarity of this Bracelet is that it has no joint or snap; it is placed on the arm with a spiral movement.

They are Manufactured of Sterling Silver, frosted, and are considered very fashionable.

SKETCHES ON APPLICATION.

Six Coils Rs. 26 and 24; Five Coils Rs. 22 and 20.

Four Coils Rs. 20, 17, 16 and 15; Three Coils Rs. 15, 12 and 11.

Two Coils Rs. 12, 10, 9 and 8; One Coil Rs. 8, 6 and 5.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

JEWELLERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Next to National Bank.

May 31st, 1880.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1815.

WINES AND SPIRITS IN WOOD.

INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUTY.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

| | Per Imperial Gall. Cash